HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC SO

TEN PAGES!

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,39[illegible]—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903		
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritime Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE

OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

"PIVERFELL"

SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.

BOWMAN'S

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOS

Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
AT
MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage, and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER
WILL GIVE A
BENEFIT CONCERT
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
January 26th, at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Part Songs .... { The Woods / The Primrose } Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
Song .... "Good night, good night, beloved" ..... Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.
3. Song.................. "A winter love song" ...Lawrence Kellie
Miss JEHANGIR.
4. Song.................. "Sylvia" ....Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Pianoforte Duett...... "From Foreign Parts" { Russia / Spain } Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.
6. Air .... "Tell me my heart" .. Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.
7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment.......... "Robin Adair" .. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus..... "Lohengrin" ......Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.
2. Song.................. "United" ....Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Air (with vocal accompaniment,) ..... "All through the night" Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL.
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A. PELL and F. P. WEST.
4. Song.................. "The valley by the sea" Stephen Adams.
Miss RUSSELL.
5. Duett .... "Excelsior" .... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.
6. Glee.................. "The three Chafers" Truhn.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

ENTRANCE Re. 1
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 6th and 7th February 1905, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to sit and act till the 31st March, 1905 in succession to Mr. F. Ritchie whose leave of absence terminates on the 26th January, 1905, and whose seat thereupon becomes vacant under Section XIV A. clause (b) of the Act.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd January, 1905.

NOTICE.

RE THE LATE FIRM OF MESSRS. MEGHJI MULJI AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named firm will be held in our office at No. 38, Meadows Street, corner of Bell Lane, Fort, on the 28th day of January, 1905, at 12 o'clock in the noon to do the following business:—

(1) To consider and adopt the Report of the management of the affairs of the said firm by the trustees in the course of winding up the estate of the said firm.

(2) To declare a further and final dividend to be paid to the creditors of the said estate from the funds in the hands of the said Trustees.

(3.) To discharge the Trustees from their liability as Trustees of the said estate.

(4.) To do such other business as may be brought forward.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1905.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL.
Attorneys for the Trustees of the said estate.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905 at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 5 30 P. M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, FEBRUARY, 1905, the DOG SHOW being on the last day. Prospectuses may be had on application to

ALISTER FORBES, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Horse Show,
10, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq.,
Hon; Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Arthur Crawford Market Bombay.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON, on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day. The North and South Moderagam, with 25,300,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,230,00 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made as at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi.

By His Excellency's command,
A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1901.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay 19 January, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY next
the 25th instant, at 6 p.m.,
ALSO
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
at 6 P. M.
AND FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 P.M.

THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE,
(Manager E. B. MILLS)
Will give a limited series of Performances of
LIVING PICTURES.

All the latest films direct from London including THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—A vivid representation of the Battle of MUKDEN.
THE GREAT MOTOR DERBY.—Cars travelling at 90 miles per hour.
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A CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN (native) capable of making neat and accurate finished Drawings from Sketches. Only experienced men need apply; good salary will be paid to first class man. Apply to.

LOWTHER & CO.,
R. I. M. Dockyard.
January, 20th 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 37, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE of Very Valuable English mahogany and mahoganised household furniture, at "Cozy Corner," at the bottom of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, will be resumed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF GARDEN

Under instruction from Syed Sirdar Alikhan and with the consent of Hormasji N. Vakil Esq. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m. sell by Public Auction at Cozy Corner" at the bottom of Doongersi Road Malabar Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants such as Anthusium, Adiantum Begoinias, Crotons, Dracaeina, Alocasia Orchids, Ferns, Lilies, Palms, Roses etc etc.

The plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 27th and SATURDAY the 28th instant at 1 p. m. each day Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 34 Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Mongini Brothers, Confectioners, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs B Nusserwanjee and Co., consistings of gold and silver ornaments, such as bracelets, chairs sleeve and link buttons, lockets, brooches necklaces also diamonds ruby and emerald ornaments, consisting of diamond ruby and diamond bracelets, diamond ruby and emerald earrings and scarf pins, diamond ruby emerald and pearls rings assorted, parcels of diamonds, rubies, emeralds pearls and a lot of uncut garnets weighing over a thousand lbs, also shop furniture consisting of large and small show cases weighing scale, large cupboard fashion steel made fire resisting safe made to order by Fichet Paris with patent. Combination lock gas hanging lamps goldsmith's tables, tools, a lot of dies, jeweller's cases. &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the ornaments is on view.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bowon House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite Green and Reed Restaurant, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware; drawing sofas, chairs and easychairs, drawing room, cabinets, glass door almyras, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by 'soundy and Co' marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron bedsteads, large ice box Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, e c., etc., the property of P. L. B. BREE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view our days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m, at the B. B. and C.I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rapeseed, poppyseed, castorseed linseed, and lose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails canvass cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wool and iron block, iron wire, and miscellaneous other articles.

6 Chamberlain boats fitted with coppertanks.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten day from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p. m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings bags of grain, seeds cottonseeds hurra, dhana, castoroil cakes, bundles of bagging, jagree, iron hoops, bars, pipes box vinagar, luggage, printed papers, country soap, box of saddle, zinc slabs, paint, linseed oil, sweet oil, corrugated iron sheets, iron plates, cask washing soda, cigars, old umbrellas, copper sheets, bags of tea, marble stone, bale piece, goods, hats, coal tar, pieces of iron machinery picking cotton, old records and waste papers, heaps of loose grain sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 5th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the immoveable and moveable properties of the abovenamed Company described below in the particulars of sale.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Mahim in the city and registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34,393 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land revenue, under old Nos. 568612, 566A, 56, 612, 385, 88; new Nos. 3583, 4632 4486, 265, 266, 267, 3633, old survey Nos. 265, 266, 267, 65 new survey Nos. 1306, 1301, 1302 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 3446, 3447, 3448, street Nos 107 108, 109, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza and partly by the Tulsi water pipe, on or towards the west, partly by the public passage called Woollen Mill Gully and partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza, partly by that of Manecji Damaji, and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, on or towards the north partly by a public passage leading to the village of Matunga, partly by the property of Joao Jose D'Souza, partly by that of Diago Antonio D'Souza and partly by that of Anna Maria Misquitta, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Francisco Amador Viegas, partly by that of F D'Mello, and partly by that of Janardhan Abaji, together with all tanks, cisterns and other structures standing thereon, constituting the Sorab Manufacturing Company's Mill premises.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, ware-houses, out-houses, store houses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the piece of land described above, together with all and singular the machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils plant now erected, placed or used in or upon, the immoveable property above described.

The mill is fitted with electric installation and contains 7,384 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, High Court, Attorneys to the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the 'Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED an energetic EUROPEAN or PARSEE to take CHARGE of the Inquiry Office in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Must be a good correspondent. Salary Rs. 75 to 100. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, INDIAN HOTELS Co. Ld. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

WANTED a BAILIFF for a temporary vacancy. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Applicants must be about 25 years of age, well-built and in a position to give security. Apply personally at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, High Court, Bombay, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c., Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year. free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 48-2180-of 1904.

Charles James Groom and others ....Plaintiffs,
vs
Col. C. E. Harman ....Defendant.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 3-30 p m., in pursuance of an order made by His Honor the Chief Judge and dated the 5th day of January, 1905, the undermentioned articles attached herein—

One plate chest containing best plated spoons and forks, knives, carving fork, nut crackers, sugar and ice tongs, salt spoons, fish knives and forks, sugar shifters, champagne tap, cruet stand, sugar bowl, entry dishes, toast rack and egg stand, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins, milk jugs, salvers, cake basket, silver napkin ring, silver salt spoon, sweet dish, sauce boat, mustard pot, pepper pot, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as Bagetelle table, music stand, blackwood wardrobes, dining table, mirror door wardrobe, easy chairs, bentwood chairs cupboards, chest-of-drawers, dressing wash-hand writing tables.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Marmora—

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Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second-hand vis-à-vis
1 strong-built glass fronted brougham.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 Open side rubber tyred brougham with bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Singer and Co., valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, dining table, sideboards, dumbwaiters, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, single and double-almyrahs, clothes presses, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand marble top tables, chest of drawers, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Colaba Causeway next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, platedware crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, tandem bicycle, hand sewing machine, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Thomas Yamali, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Darab House, 1st floors Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte, hanging and table lamps, pictures, ladies' and gents' bicycles, &c., the property of E. H. Simmonds, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January 1905.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c,

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE,
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all Stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

" have pleasure to say I have derived benefit from your Indigestion Cure "ACORIDINE." I suffer so much with wind which rises to my chest and causes me to belch and I get so distressed. Please send me two more bottles."

Sholapore. (Sd.) MRS. B.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Bombay mails of 7th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian £1 Sterling Loan	£105 3-4.	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 3-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	27 1-2	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	60 3-4	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·45 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 5-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 "	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 140,000
Gold do	£ 80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 120,000
Gold do	£ 70,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-2 1-2 value

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 1-2 D-J., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 28 7-8 F.-M. done } firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 3·81 + 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 4,000. Imports 32,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·68	3·70	3·74
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·77	3·80	3·83
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·85	3·87	3·89
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

Receipts at U S Ports	24,000
Do. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	26,900
Do. do Continent	3,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·25
Futures, month of March	6·83 — 3
Do. do. July	7·03 — 2
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	6 7-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of April	6·77 — 3
Do. do. July	6·91 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U.S. ports	122,000
" exports to Great Britain	97,000
" " Continent	87,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	863,000
" " interior ports	677,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 20th January, 1905:—

Cotton	9,333	bales.
Wheat	8,996	cwts.
Linseed	3,313	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,285	"
Gingellyseed	12,896	"
Poppyseed	182	"
Groundnuts	958	"
Castorseed	1,238	"
Rice	11,434	"
Myrabollams	4,391	"
Cottonseed	8,350	"
Mowraseed	212	"
Gram	2,123	"
Jowar	4,406	"
Maize	140	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin	Rs. 46,10,000
Ex s s Imperator from Egypt.	
Gold Bullion	Rs. 5,83,680
Gold coin	Rs. 37,500
Silver Bullion	Rs. 36,33,845
676 Bars of Silver	
Ex s s Egypt from London.	

BOMBAY, JAN. 21.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		137
Shanghai	30	do	do	193
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-0
1st Settlement 1st February	98-0

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th Dcember	6	do
Bank of Madras do 22nd December	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	11	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	9	0
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	28	1	2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 39 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 38 1-2
25 per cent. "	37 1-2
50 per cent. "	36
Black Kutnee "	34

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do.	8,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.
3·65	3·69	3·73
—1	—1	—1
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·76	3·79	3·82
—1	—1	—1½
July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·84	3·86	3·88
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market remains practically unchanged from yesterday. Broach suttas are rather steadier. A limited business was reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	166	155	21 and 25 Jan.	
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	168	158	do do do.	do
Sind-Punjab M G	168	158	do do do	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) (M.-G.)	167	161	do do	do.
Khandeish do.	163	157	do do	do.
Jalgaon	165	159	25 do.	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do do. } Akola do. do. do. }	169	163	...	20-25 do.
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	176	170	... do	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	170	164	... do	do
Nagpore and Kampti do.	171	165	... do	do
Broach (M.-G.)	190	...	... Feb-Mar.	25
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	186	15/25 Mar.
Bhownugger do.	176	166	159	25 May Nl.
Do (H.-G.)	173	163	156	do do Nl.
Muttia (M.-G.)	170	163	Feb-Mar	25 Nl.
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	178	May 25
Western	...	...	168	do.
Dholiera (M.-G.) } now	178	168	161	do.
Do. (H G.) } now	175	165	158	do

A DARING ROBBER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the Bombay High Court on Thursday, heard an appeal in a case against Haria Ratnya, who was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in December last, of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, two weeks of which were to be passed in solitary confinement.

The accused was charged with the offence of robbery with a deadly weapon. The prosecution case was a very simple one. One day in October last, two girls, Jabi and Bani, were sitting on a loft in the former's field, watching the crops, when the accused stealthily approached them and put his hand to the neck of Jabi to take off her necklace. The girl interposed her hand to save the ornament, when the accused gave a cut on her fingers with his knife; and the girl having in consequence taken off her hand, tore off the ornament from her neck and bolted. The girl's cries brought there her maternal uncle Goma, who, on learning of the theft and being shown the running thief, gave chase to him. The thief was eventually captured by Goma's brother, Dhaku, and was taken to the police patel. The necklace was found the next day in three pieces about the place where the accused was captured as well as the knife. The two girls were between eight and ten years of age. The accused admitted his capture by Dhaku, who, he alleged, captured him because he was found cutting grass in the patel's field. The patel stated that Dhaku brought the accused to him and informed him of the circumstances. He further said that he saw the fingers of Jabi and found on them a slight mark of a knife cut. The girl's two fingers bore a healed mark of a knife cut. The Sessions Judge told the jury that, if they found accused guilty, they should further consider whether the offence fell under section 394 or section 39 of the Penal Code. That would, he said, depend upon the view they took of the knife. It was a comparatively small knife with one blade. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of simple robbery under section 394. The Sessions Judge agreed with the jury in considering the penknife with which the injury was inflicted on the girl to be not a deadly weapon. He, however, took a serious view of the accused's present offence, inasmuch as it was committed against a defenceless small girl, and sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 23.

Before The Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Coachman and another—Kanga and Parthesrd.

1376—Captain V—Thucker Bhanji Cursondas vs Thucker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld—Craigie L and O.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

1353—Raghowjee and B—Nickant Keshav Gadgil and others vs Vembai alias Gharodabai and others—Hiralal D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

For Consent Decree.

243-04—Captain V Khadiga—Begam vs Khatiz and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

608,01—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Btai, vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others in person Jamsetji and R—Part heard

670,04—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bbai vs Balaram

771,0—K D Shroff—Mahomed Casum Dharamshy vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co Payne and Co B V N K

226-04—Captain and V—Parbhawatibai widow vs Kashinath Laxuman Joshi and others—Dikshit D and S K J Billimoria

278-03—Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar and others—Kanga and P—Pestonji R and K

664,97—Payne and Co—H H Awadbin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shamshir U A Mulk vs Mahbub Begaon—Khunderao S and L

405,03—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narotam Morarjee Gokuldas and another—Craigie L and D

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchund Roychund and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

279,04—Edgelow G and W—Dullubhdas Parbhudas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and R D Shroff

125,04—Payne and Co—Jagmohandas Vandravandas vs Tokersey Shamjee—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

765,03—Madhowjee and K—Purshotam Jadhowji vs Khimjis Nursey and others—K S Mehta Part heard

646-04—Tyabjee D and Co Harakchand Pitamber and others—Dhakabhai Pandoorang and another—Mirza and M Part heard

363-04—Inperson—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and others—Payne and Co.

287-03—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram and another vs Gowribai widow and another—Edglow G and W

276,04—Khunderao S and L—Bhutaji Selaji and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and another—Payne and Co

250,02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanee vs Dewram Keshowjee In person

418,04—M B Chothia—Dinshaw Jamshedjee Mistry vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee Pestonjee—R and K and M B Chothia

567,02—Hiralal Dayabhai for a pauper—Raghunath Vankatesh vs Bai Abai widow and others—B Raghavaya

331,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jewandas Haridas vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha—Captain and V and T and Co

459,00—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W Daphtary and S Jamsetjee and R

323,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun vs Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and T D and Co

738-04—Edgelow G and W Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy and others Khimjee Hirjee Kayani and others—Mulla and M M and D and R C Motabhoy

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Decree Absolute.

277-01—K B Mehta Damodhar Shri Krishna vs Ebrahim Saheb Khootb'odin Miya—Mulla Peaker.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudhabai alias Moghibai Madhowji K—Part heard

385—01—Daphtary and F—Takersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S

449,04—Hiralal D—Kaliandas Damoderdas vs Narayen Hari Bhasker and another—In Person

388,01—Payne and Co—Jan Mahomed Dewji vs Hashonbhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

516-04—Tyabjee D and C—Luckmichand Sundutrai vs The Khatan Makunjee Son Co—Craigie L and Co

563,02—Bicknell M and M—Hanumanbux Foolchand and others vs Kedarmal Govindram and another—Kanga and P.

787-04—Mirza and M—Khima Khushal and others vs Thacker Sureingjee Mathuradas—M B Chothia not to be called on till 28th January.

728-04—Ardesoir H D and Co Sonabai widow and another vs Balchand Chaturchand and another Matubhai J and M

747 04—K B Mehta—Ruttanjee Byramjee Bhotkhana vs Rustamjee Byramjee Bhothana and others Pestonjee R and K

769-04—Muljee F D—Naubai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E C. [illegible] KEMP & CO., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—January 19, the wife of Lieut H A R Blake, Ordnance Department, Madras, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—January 15, at Lucknow, the widow of the late Major A C B Johnson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

MARLOW—January 2, at Agra, the wife of Staff Sergt. George Marlow, Farm's Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

D'ARACHY—January 15, at the General Hospital, Madras, Arthur George, son of Alfred and Rose D'Arachy, of Cocanada, and 4th year Military Student, Bengal Command.

SIMON—At Briarly, Coonoor, Henry Simon (27 years, Manager of Messrs Hunter and Allan's Coffee Estates), aged 58 years and 4 months.

WEBSTER—January 18, at the General Hospital, Madras, Thomas, second son of J Webster, Instructor, College of Engineering, and of S Ann Webster, aged 1 year and 10 1-2 months.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 0-20m., 0-34a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-26a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Conversazione and Prize Distribution, School of Art, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Keerisingji, G. C. I. E., of Sirohi, attended by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday and has put up in a bungalow on the Ridge.

A VISIT TO KERBELLA.—Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Borah philanthropist of Bombay, who was its High Sheriff some time ago, has left with a number of followers for Kerbella with the intention of performing a "haj" to Mecca.

MULES FROM BUENOS AYRES.—About 1,000 mules are expected to arrive in Bombay from Buenos Ayres by the steamer "Imogen" about the 31st instant, and will be encamped on the general parade ground for about 10 days pending distribution.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—There will be a Special Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir at 6 p.m. to-day in memory of the late Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore. The Service will be conducted in Marathi.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.—Kabanmul Buldeomul, who resides at Vithalwady, has reported to the police that his daughter placed ornaments of the value of Rs. 647 in a small unlocked box in his room about a month ago. On opening the box on Friday the ornaments were found missing.

LECTURES AT THE EXHIBITION.—There will be a lecture at the Health Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition on Tuesday at 5-30 p. m. on the City Improvement Trust Schemes by Mr G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Improvement Trust. The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., will preside.

CALENDAR.—We have received a useful Calendar from R. R. Parakh, Importer of American Cotton and Cotton Waste. A photograph of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., occupies the centre of the card and the days of the week, the month and the date, are on separate removable cards in a special case. It is a very neat concern.

RETIREMENT OF A BANK OFFICIAL.—Mr. Shapurjee Ruttonjee Sethna, who has been the Shroff of the National Bank of India since its incorporation, retires after a long and honourable connection with it, during which he has by his affable and obliging disposition gained the good-will and esteem of all its constituents. He will be succeeded in the post by Mr. Rustomjee Shapurjee Bhownaggree, acting Accountant of the Commercial Bank of India.

"AT HOME."—Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, invited the members of the Corporation to an "At Home" between 7 and 10 a. m. yesterday in the Victoria Gardens. Among those present were Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. Owen Dunn, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakarsi, Lieutenant-Colonel Colly, and other gentlemen.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—While His Highness the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, was staying in Calcutta for the purpose of attending to his duties in the Imperial Legislative Council he visited the Madressa-e-Anjuman Moozerin and received an address from the students. His Highness assists the funds of the Madressa by a contribution of Rs. 1,500 a year, and has agreed to pay the salary of a teacher appointed by the Aligarh Mahomedan College for two years, besides paying a sum of Rs. 5,000 a year to the Anjuman-I-Islam of Bombay.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of December 1 horse, 1 buffalo and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 12 horses, 1 buffalo, and 88 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 189 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 23 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 34 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

BURNT TO DEATH.—At the Morgue, on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mahadoo Sumbhoo, a labourer, aged about twenty-five. It appears that the deceased, who was employed in the G. I. P Railway Workshops at Parel, was, with other labourers, carrying a kettle of molten lead on the 16th December, when he accidentally stumbled and some of the lead fell on his thighs. He was severely burnt and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed and he went home. He was subsequently treated with household remedies. He grew worse and died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—In connection with the Bombay and Punjab District Annual Synod now in Session there will be a special service at the Byculla Church on Monday at 6 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by the former Ministers, the Revs. A. E. Knott, F. R. Atkins, and A. D. Brown. The Rev. A. J. Revnell will preside. A special meeting will be held at the Colaba Wesleyan Church on Tuesday at 6 p.m. The following are the speakers and their subjects:—Rev. A. J. Bateson, General Secretary to the R. A. Temperance Association, "Modern City Missions"; Rev. A. W. Buckley, Umballa, "A Soldier's Life"; Rev. H. W. Hamon, Poona, "Some Difficulties in Military Life"; and Rev. W. W. Thomas, Meerut, "The White Man's Burden". Rev. E. Martin, Chairman of the Synod, will preside.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at the Exhibition to-day:—

From 5-30 to 7 p. m.

March	Lorraine	Ganne
Overture	Le Serment	Auber
Selection	The Emerald Isle	Sullivan
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Allan
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Izetta	Jones

From 9 to 11 p.m.

March	England our Home	Flux
Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing
Valse	Je T' Aime	Weldteufel
Selection	Ruy Blas	Lutz's
Gavotte	Le Bijou	Kottaun
Cake Walk	Whistling Rufus	Mills

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A PARSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a Parsee lad named Bomanji Dadabhoy was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 88 belonging to Framji Ruttonji Daftari, a clerk in the National Bank. It appeared that on Wednesday the complainant gave the money to the accused to be paid to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons at their offices. Later in the day the accused returned to the complainant and said he had paid the money, but subsequently the complainant learnt that the accused had not paid the money to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 88 were ordered to be paid to the complainant if the fine was recovered.

THE COCAINE HABIT IN BOMBAY.

ILLEGAL SALE OF THE DRUG.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Kunja Behar Bantidhar, a Purdesee, with selling cocaine without a licence from the Abkari Collector.

Inspector Power deposed to having received information at about quarter to one on Saturday morning from one Inderji Jadavji, an estate-broker residing at Dadar, in consequence of which he took him with some police officers to the junction of Vithalwadi and Kalbadevi Road and there assembled a panch and made one of them search the informant on whom nothing was found. Five rupees in silver were then marked in presence of the panch and they were handed over to the informant who led the way to a house in Vithalwadi belonging to Ramji Lakhmidas, a policeman and one of the panch following him. About ten minutes after he returned to the witness with two packets of cocaine. Witness thereupon proceeded to the house, and the accused advanced towards him from the interior. There and then he was searched and a few packages containing spices and groundnuts were found on him, but no cocaine. No marked money was found on him. He was questioned on several points, in answer to which he tendered certain statements, in consequence of which a superficial search of the passage downstairs was made, and a police sepoy was posted there to watch the door. The witness then proceeded to the second floor of the house. The door of the room on the second floor was found fastened from inside. As no answer was received to his knocking the witness announced himself and thrust his hand through the ventilator above the door, breaking a pane of glass, and ultimately he burst the door open. Before that he had heard the rattling of a cupboard door or of a drawer. On entering the room no one was found inside. The door of the adjacent room was also found fastened from inside. Again, after giving another warning to the inmate, the witness burst open this door, and in the room was found a man who went by the alias of Kakoo. The police sepoy 113C, who was left with one of the panch downstairs, came up with four bottles containing cocaine which he had found during his search, together with a book in which accounts of the cocaine sale were kept. Kakoo was searched but none of the marked rupees was recovered from him. In the bedding of the accused on a verandah of the house two packets of cocaine were found. On examining the paper covers of these two packets it was ascertained that they formed a part of the same paper in which spices and groundnuts were wrapped. The accused's room in the rear of the house was then examined but without result. Finally the five rupees marked in the presence of the panch were found hidden under a heap of old bedding left on the passage of the ground floor.

Inderji Jadavji deposed to having bought cocaine from the accused with the five rupees marked in presence of the panch.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying Inderji had come to him on Saturday at 1 a.m. and had asked for cocaine, which he (the accused) said he had not with him, whereupon Inderji told him to call one Pragji, a servant of Kakoo. He was called, and Inderji whispered to him. Pragji then went upstairs and came down with two packets of cocaine, which were given to Inderji, who gave Rs. 5 to the accused, who passed them on to Pragji.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Goverdhandas Ladha, known in the former case by the alias of Kakoo, was then charged with being in illegal possession of cocaine weighing about 180 grains.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

Inspector Power said that when he was conducting enquiries in the former case, the accused in that case gave certain information regarding the accused in the second case which led him to make further investigations, and hence the arrest of the accused in the second case. From this accused's room were found the four cocaine bottles, a pair of scales, in a pair in which was deposited something white, presumed to be cocaine. Other small bottles resembling those that contained cocaine were also found bearing certain numbers in Gujarati which corresponded with those entered in his cocaine sale account book.

The evidence of Raghu Mahadev, P. C. No. 113 C and Salia Maghu, one of the panch, corroborated the police officer's statement.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs 300, or in default to undergo a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. C. I. STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the B. B. C. I. Railway authorities are erecting intermediate stations on their line for the convenience of the public, may I be allowed to suggest that a station between Bandra and Santa Cruz, say opposite to Khari village, will be a [illegible] boon to those residing in and near the villages of Khari, Chuim, and Danda, whence hundreds of men have to come daily to the Bandra Station, a distance of 40 minutes. Moreover, it will be very convenient to the Bombay vegetable [illegible] who attend daily to procure fresh vegetables from the Khari bazaar, and also to the Railway and Bombay Volunteers attending their Camp for [illegible] firing, which will be only two or [illegible] walk from the station suggested above.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. F.

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H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1905.

RUSSIA'S REVOLUTION.

Is the Tsar preparing for the throne of the Romanoffs an upheaval like that which overthrew the throne of the Bourbons? The other day we printed an article which drew a striking parallel between the present position of Russia and that of France just before the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789. To-day's telegrams emphasise the resemblance. The Tsar had it in his power to grant the reforms which were asked for by the Zemstvos. But the hopes which were built upon the known sympathies of Prince Mirsky were destroyed by the recent Imperial decree and the reactionary interpretion which has been given to it by the bureaucracy. The strike, which is rapidly becoming general in St. Petersburg, has all the appearance of having been the next carefully planned step in the agitation for reform. The workers who declared their intention to march to the Winter Palace may be shot down by the soldiery. Some of their number may, as they declare, die in the Square, but their death-knell may sound the doom of autocracy. Their lives may even cost Tsardom its crown eventually, if not immediately. The most significant figure in the Petersburg demonstration is that of the priest Father Gapon. His zeal and the document which the workers desire to present to the Tsar recall that other priest, John Ball, who headed the revolt of the British peasants and kindled a flame which helped to light the way to popular liberty. Russia has many priests who are awaiting the right moment to throw off their sacerdotal robes and join the party of reform, and if the example of Father Gapon persuade them that the moment has at last arrived, M. Pobiedonostzeff will have cause to despair. If the vacillating, nerveless Tsar be permitted or persuaded to meet the demonstration of workmen, the immediate danger may be averted. If all the advisers who surround his Majesty were as outspoken and tendered as good counsel as Prince Trubetzkoi, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, autocracy might yet count a longer lease of life than at present seems to lie before it. Prince Trubetzkoi recently had an audience of the Emperor, and according to his own account of the interview he endeavoured to make clear to the Tsar that what is now taking place is not a simple disturbance but a revolution. He explained that the only way to avert it was for the Emperor to place confidence in the nation and in the forces which the existing estates of the realm constitute. Prince Trubetzkoi has repeated all this in a letter to Prince Mirsky, in which he states his conviction that if the Emperor, having confidence in them, would only allow these forces to approach him, Russia would be relieved of all the terrors of a sanguinary revolution with which she is now threatened. It is not in human power, he says, to deny the people the possibility of making known to the Tsar the thoughts which are heavily oppressing and wringing every heart. And in extenuation of his own outspokenness Prince Trubetzkoi declares it is not the moment to keep silence when the Fatherland is in danger. Unhappily, the Tsar gives ear to other counsel and the danger to the throne and the country increases. Prince Mirsky has found the forces of reaction so strong that he has tendered his resignation. With the capital in the grip of rebellious labour and the city filling with soldiery, the whole world must be asking "What next?" That "mad priest" marching in front of the army of the people with the crucifix is not merely a theatrical figure. He is ominous of many things.

BRITAIN IN CENTRAL ASIA. MR. E. JOHN SOLANO writes in the "Monthly Review" of the Destiny of Britain in Central Asia, and argues that though any defence of war seems odious, war is, in fact, rather a law of natural order than of the choice of civilised man. "There is no form of natural life, from a cell to a solar system, the economy of which does not contain destructive as well as constructive elements of force. The human economy is no exception to the rule. War, although destructive, is, in fact, a vitalising antiseptic process of the human economy, which, through the survival of superior races in the life struggle, pitilessly scours the human constitution of waste and deleterious elements. And while war remains a condition of human survival, while it is a servant of civilisation and a factor of human progress, there is no choice for men but a recourse to it when it is inevitable—or ultimate extinction as an alternative." This is a plain and emphatic expression of an indisputable fact, though the advocates of peace-at-any-price will condemn it as barbarous. But in working out Britain's destiny in Central Asia, there can be no possible doubt that the task will have to be accomplished with the sword, though it will be followed by the constructive activity of peaceful industry. The blind uncertain acts of statesmen may sometimes cheat the destiny of an individual people, but they cannot alter or stay the action of universal laws which control the course of human progress. Mr. Solano attributes to this law the demolition of the barriers round Tibet, and foresees that by its force Tibet in the future is inevitably destined to come under the influence and ultimate dominion of Britain. Russia and Britain respectively exemplify the two great dynamic forces—the purely political and the human force economic. Both forces are servants of the same process of civilisation, namely, race expansion. But their identity is constantly confused—further confused because the conflict of material interests incidental to the economic force of civilisation and warlike opposition to its natural developments frequently result in the passions of men overwhelming their powers of restraint. Then the peaceful developments of commerce give place to war with its insanities of human slaughter and mutilation, and men, in contemplating the consequence, confuse the cause and wrongly indict the original impulse of industry together with the dictates of later licence.

Mr. Solano writes above the heads of the general public, which is a pity, for the doctrine he preaches is sound and his measure of the situation accurate. He tells us that the South African war was caused by such a confusion of the ideas he has pointed out through interruption of the economic by the purely physical civilising force, whilst in the case of Tibet, the process was reversed and the economic will succeed the physical process as it has already done across the entire continent of India and throughout the British Empire. And it is through the peaceful process of commercial absorption that Britain will in the future establish her influence and consolidate her position among the peoples in certain parts of Central Asia. Mr. Solano only states the plain fact when he argues that the history of British Imperial dominion is practically one of the spread of civilisation through economic expansion. The soldier has preceded the commercial traveller in many cases and may have to do so again in Central Asia. But economic activity is the vital force of the Imperial expansion of the British race. The true test regarding it, in Mr. Solano's words, lies plainly in its effect in relation to the human struggle for existence. If its influence on the whole, observes the writer, "is morally bad, its effects must be enervating and the commercial communities cannot long survive in the struggle for existence. On the other hand, if its influence, on the whole, is morally elevating, its effect must be invigorating to the communal constitution. Then commercial communities would tend not only to survive, but they would constitute the foremost and most powerful among the nations of the world, and dominate all other peoples in a degree as they were less and less industrious and adaptive."

The seeds of civilisation may have been and may again be sown in bitterness and wrath, but the British have remained established wherever they have sown those seeds by the force and virtue of economic activity. Britain has transformed the world into a workshop, one vast hive of industry, and the time has come when Central Asia must come into line with other parts of the world and work. The time has come for men to cease from strife and live by industry. Britain is determined to graft the habits of industry, restraint and the quest of knowledge upon entire humanity and so to develop the faculties of intelligence and control in the character of yet unborn and future generations of mankind. Central Asia is called upon to awake, and its future lies in an awakening to new and entirely antagonistic world forces. It is destined either for the conquest of Russia or the civilisation of Britain. Britain, with its mission which is to bring advancement and liberty to yet another section of humanity, is, in Mr. Solano's view, simply an impersonal factor of human destiny—a servant of civilisation, whose decree she must not disobey. The British Empire is but a youthful and vigorous organism still in the process of its growth and development. And in forcing this argument home, the writer tells the anti-Imperialists that it is useless for them to stand in the way of progress. They constantly endanger the existence of empire through their "brutish obstruction and senseless false sentiment in regard to those vital forces of empire—industry and conquest". And he warns them that so long as their foolish and impracticable theories pass unrefuted by scientific truth and are merely met in a spirit of party politics, so long will they continue to endanger the destiny of Britain through possible derangements of her national constitution of empire, together with the peace of the world, which so largely depends upon the policy of Britain.

THE MOTOR TRIAL AWARDS. WE reproduce elsewhere from a sporting contemporary certain statements in regard to the awards of the judges in the recent motor trials that call for the immediate attention of the Western India Motor Union Committee. We have also an interesting letter from a competitor on the same subject. We have, hitherto, purposely refrained from pointing the moral of incidents which in full view of the whole world converted the motor contest into an elaborate fiasco. There was no need to emphasise what was so painfully evident. But we are now asked to believe that all who took any interest in those trials, judges included, have been dreaming. We are asked to believe, in effect, that when the judges announced the first award they intended it to be the third, that the second was the first, and that the other prizes likewise had not the value which was attached to them in the estimation of the competitors. It only required this piece of topsy-turvydom to complete the transformation of an important event into an absolute burlesque. It has been a costly form of entertainment for a number of people, and they and the public have a right to know to whom they are indebted for it. We should know who is responsible for providing a farce when the audience paid to see a serious play. We are told that the Motor Union of Western India includes a committee in its constitution. The guide book prepared in reference to the trials gives us the names of seven gentlemen as belonging to that committee, and it may be fairly asked if these gentlemen are content to permit their capacity as men of affairs and of common sagacity to be tested by the results of the competition promoted in their name? The procedure followed in certain matters, however, suggests a doubt as to whether they have given them the attention that was necessary. A committee has duties to perform, and they cannot plead negligence as an excuse for failure. There are statements to the effect that the judges of the trials have submitted a report on their awards to the committee. If no such report exist it is the duty of the committee to disabuse the mind of the public on the subject, and equally if they have received such a document it is their duty to publish it without delay. In reference to the confusion of rules and the conduct of the trials, it may be urged that these matters were directly in the hands of a sub-committee, but it is unnecessary to say that this fact does not exonerate the whole committee from responsibility. It was an unfortunate circumstance that a disagreement at Delhi reduced the number of the sub-committee from three to two, both of whom were in the unenviable position of having to combine the duties of officials with attention to their interests as competitors. A combination of that kind cannot be expected to work to the satisfaction of everybody, and in this instance it produced two or three incidents trivial but regrettable. We do not suppose that the same combination is responsible for the attitude taken up in relation to the protest against the awards and the somewhat curt reply thereto; but the committee would do well to issue a clear statement and let the competitors and the public know to whom the chief honours of the trials have been awarded. They already know who were entitled to them.

H. M. S. FOX, Captain John B. Eustace, R. N., sailed on Saturday evening for the Persian Gulf.

THE Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior will arrive in Calcutta on the 29th instant.

THE Viceroy will probably leave Calcutta on the 13th February for a shooting trip in Goalpara district, Assam, returning on the 24th.

IT is understood that definite news regarding the Prince of Wales's proposed visit to India next autumn is likely to be received before the Government leave Calcutta for Simla.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental were:—Hon'ble C. H. Strutt, M. P., Lady Mary Lygon, Prince Jaysingrao Gaekwar, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chitty.

THE wreck of the B. I. s.s. Secundra, as it now lies in Galle harbour, was put up for auction on the 16th instant. The bidding commenced with Rs. 500 and soon rose to Rs. 1,000. After a brisk competition the vessel was purchased by a syndicate of Moorish capitalists for Rs. 10,400, which was considered to be a very satisfactory figure.

AMONG the first fruits of the Tibetan Expedition, says the "Athenæum," is a small book by Mr. Powell Millington which Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., will publish next week under the title of "To Lhassa at Last." It is a description of personal experiences, grave and gay, not dealing specifically with the scientific, the political, or the military aspects of the campaign, but rather with personal impressions of the country and its people and the daily duties and incidents of the march.

THE P. and O. s.s. Chusan, which arrived in Colombo from Bombay on Saturday night, the 14th instant, sighted four ships within five miles of the Indian coast at 10-30 p.m. on Friday. The vessels were heavily laden, and were proceeding very slowly in a N. N. W. direction between Quilon Point and Muthu Point. They looked like colliers, and this led to the supposition that they were probably Japanese colliers, but they were without lights and it was too dark to identify them.

AMONG the interesting documents on view in the Victoria Memorial Exhibition, Calcutta, is one relating to the trial of Nundcoomar. It is in Persian and English characters, the two languages alternating sentence by sentence as the translation proceeds. It is noticeable that the writing in English has faded away so that it is most difficult to trace the words, but the Persian characters stand out as clearly in their vivid blackness as on the day when they were formed. The document, in spite of the ravages of white ants, is in a fair state of preservation and is particularly worthy of examination. Over the case containing it is the portrait of Sir Elijah Empey in his robes as Chief Justice, the juxtaposition being significant in its way.

THE proposal to drive a tunnel through the Malakand and tap the Swat River near Chakdarrah for irrigation purposes may seem a very bold one, but it is believed to be perfectly feasible and the expense would not be in any way prohibitory. The present Swat River canal takes off at a point west of Abazai and runs eastward to Mardan, thus fertilising considerable tract of country and yielding a handsome return on capital outlay. But it fails to touch the Yusufzai country to the east of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, where water is badly needed by the cultivators. With the Malakand tunnel in existence a canal could be made from Dargai and its branches could run throughout the country to the south-east. As the Swat River is fed from the snows, it attains its greatest volume in the summer months, and there would be abundant water at the driest period of the year. Plans and estimates are now being prepared and the project must be regarded as one that may come to the front within the next year or two.

SIR M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M. P., left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for London by the P. & O. Compan's steam-ship Oriental. A large number of Sir Muncherji's friends assembled at the Ballard Pier at noon to wish him "bon voyage." Amongst those present were: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Mr. Cawasji J. Cawasji Readymoney, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Premchund Raichund, Mr. K. D. Setna, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Mr. Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Mr. Merwanji F. Murzban, Mr. Hormusji C. Adenwalla, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Bejonji Merwanji Damri, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, Mr. M. D. Doctor, Mr. Rustomshah Dadabhoy, and others. At half past 12 o'clock the member for North Bethnal Green, accompanied by Lady Bhownaggree and his daughter, Mrs. Bahadurji, drove to the Ballard Pier, where on alighting he was warmly received by those present. He was profusely decorated with floral wreaths and presented with many bouquets. After wishing good-bye to all present, Sir Muncherji stepped into a special steam launch amid the cheers of the assembly and proceeded to the mail steamer.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

M. D. WITTE AND THE TSAR'S DECREE.

"EVERYTHING depends on Witte," an expert in things Russian remarked the other day. "Witte is the one man who understands what Russia really needs, the one man with courage enough to give her what she needs, and brains enough to devise means of giving it to her safely. If Witte had a hand in framing the Tsar's decree, it may work wonders yet, providing, of course, he has the working of it under his own control. And that he had a hand in framing it there is practical proof, as otherwise why should the Tsar have spent so much time shut up with him the week before it was published? Witte was at the palace every day that week, alone with the Tsar, too; and that means much in Russia. Plehve never succeeded in driving him from office, remember, until he was able to bar his entrance to the Imperial apartment. Besides, the decree is framed on much the same lines as the memorial Witte himself drew up for the Tsar's special benefit months ago, while Plehve was still alive. In this memorial he insists strongly that, of all the reforms of which Russia stands in need, those that concern the peasants are the most pressing; and the very end and aim of the Imperial decree, if it has either end or aim; is to better the condition of the peasants. For practical purposes the decree itself, so far at last as I can judge, is not worth the paper on which it is written; for, after all, it is nothing but the expression of a series of pious wishes on the part of the Tsar, and his Majesty's officials may safely be relied upon to see that the said wishes remain wishes, unless, indeed some one—and Witte is the only man who could do it—takes the matter in hand and forces them, for once in their lives, to work their master's will, [illegible] their own. The one really hopeful s[illegible] business is, it seems to me, that the task [illegible] ing out the reforms which, according to [illegible] ted are to be carried out, is confined to the Committe of Ministers, of which Witte is not only the president, but the dominant spirit."

M. DE WITTE'S INFLUENCE.

Rightly or wrongly, says a writer in "The World," the impression certainly prevails in St. Petersburg that the Tsar's much-discussed decree is to a certain extent the handiwork of M. de Witte. No one accuses him of having written it—had he written it would have been both shorter and more to the point. What he is believed to have done is to have revised it, and, while revising it, to have deliberately changed its character; this for his own purposes too, and without either the Tsar or anyone else perceiving what he was doing. The document, when placed in his hands by Tsar Nicholas, was frankly reactionary—as reactionary, so at least it is said, as the warning to the Zemstvos, by which it was followed. By dint of much pruning and some little grafting, however, he managed to give it its present form, which is in itself neither reactionary nor yet progressive, but which may easily be rendered either the one or the other, according to the interpretation placed upon it. And he has secured for himself, as president of the Committee of Ministers, the power to place on it what interpretation he chooses, and thus to determine its character. If this be true, he has outwitted the reactionaries completely, and has secured for the furtherance of his own policy the very instrument—the Tsar's decree—which they had framed for the express purpose of furthering theirs. And the policy of M. de Witte is something very different from that of the reactionaries, it must be remembered; for there is no statesman in Europe more alive to the necessity of keeping in touch with the times than he is.

A certain section of M. de Witte's foreign admirers are extremely indignant at the suggestion that he is in any way responsible for this decree. He is a staunch Progressive, a Constitutionalist by conviction; and this being the case, he would certainly have insisted, they maintain, that the document should contain the promise of a constitution had he been consulted in the matter. In arguing thus, however, they forget that the ex-Finance Minister is a practical man, not a doctrinaire, and that he has far too much commonsense to reject half a loaf because a whole one is not offered to him. Even supposing he did wish for a constitution, he is perfectly well aware that nothing that he could say or do, with the Russian Court in its present temper, would induce the Tsar to grant one. But as a point of fact, Progressive and Constitutionalist as he undoubtedly is, he does not wish for a constitution; on the contrary, M. Pobiedonostzeff himself is not more firmly convinced than he is that Tsar Nicholas could do no worse service to Russia, at the present time, than to grant her a constitution—at least, if by constitution is meant a Parliament. On this point no one who has ever spent an hour with him can have any doubt. He has always insisted, and still insists, that before Russians are given the franchise, they must be educated. The overwhelming majority of the peasants can now neither read nor write. To give them votes, therefore—and they form the bulk of the population—would be rank folly; while to give votes to the rest of the people and not to them would, of course, in theory at any rate be rank injustice.

IGNORANCE OF THE PEASANTS.

According to M. de Witte, who has made the subject his special study for years past, all Russia is suffering, not only socially, but politically and financially, from the ignorance of her peasant population. These people are for the most part so terribly "backward" in all respects that they are quite unable to compete, even as unskilled labourers, with the people of more civilised countries—Germany, for instance. They have no idea even of tilling the land properly: year after year crops are wasted and cattle die owing to their neglect, which is the outcome of their lack of intelligence. Whenever work has to be done that requires special skill, foreign labourers have to be engaged, to the loss, of course, of the native labourers. This being the case, the very first work the Russian Government must take in hand is, he holds, the education and training of the peasants. The Government must, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of the whole community, teach them, civilise them, try to develop their intelligence; must, in fact, try to transform them from mere beasts of burden into human beings. And for this to be done their standard of life must be raised, and they themselves must be freed from the bureaucratic tyranny which now presses on them so heavily. This, at least, is M. deWitte's idea, as he shows clearly in his memorial; this, too, is evidently the Tsar's idea, as the contents of this decree of his prove. And that they are right, no one who knows Russia thoroughly can doubt. The only question is, whether it is not too late now to undertake this work, which ought to have been done fifty years ago. Russia is seething with discontent; the very air is alive with sedition; and cries of "Down with the Tsar" are to be heard at every turn. To educate and civilise, or even to free from oppression, is no easy task in a country in such a state as this; it is a task, too, that will take years to accomplish. Yet, until it is done, one thing is certain: if Tsar Nicholas grants a constitution, it will be in opposition to the advice of M. de Witte, as well as in opposition to his own judgment.

M. de Witte is a strong man as well as a far-sighted statesman; and if for nothing but that his heart is known to be set on peace, all Europe has good reason to rejoice that the Tsar has again turned to him for counsel. As President of the Committee of Ministers he may be relied upon to carry out the injunctions contained in the decree in a liberal spirit, and to do everything that can be done to bring about real reforms. Still, much as he can do, it would be a mistake to expect him to work miracles, and it almost seems to-day as if nothing short of a miracle could save Russia from a revolution.

THE first outward foreign mails to arrive in India under the revised contract with the P. and O. Company will be those leaving London on the 3rd February, due to reach Bombay on the 17th of that month.

COLONEL SIR DAVID BARR will not be visiting Calcutta, as it was expected he would, before his departure from India. The time left at his disposal is now short, and he will be fully occupied during the next few weeks in putting matters at the Hyderabad Residency in train for handing over charge to his successor.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

LABOUR'S DEMONSTRATION.

MARCHING TO SEE THE TSAR.

RUSSIA'S "JOHN BALL."

PRIEST HEADS STRIKERS.

PEOPLES' PETITION TO AUTOCRACY.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The strike at St. Petersburg is spreading like wild fire. All the smaller factories have now joined the strikers.

The police remain passive, apparently fearing to precipitate a conflict, but the garrison is standing to arms.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The situation at St. Petersburg is most serious. The town is in partial darkness and the newspapers will probably be unable to appear.

The civil employees in the arsenal have joined the strikers, and it is feared that the railway and telegraph operators will also join.

A sinister demonstration will take place at the Winter Palace on Sunday to present a petition to the Tsar, which is a most remarkable and the most outspoken document ever presented to an autocrat.

It declares the people are insulted and treated as slaves and are burdened with labour beyond their strength and stifled by a despotism and an intolerable yoke of officialdom.

This injustice has reached its limit of endurance and death is preferable to these intolerable sufferings. A national representation is indispensable and the immediate convocation of the representatives of all classes. That is the sole balm for the people's wounds. "Satisfy these demands," says the memorial, "and you make Russia happy and glorious. If you do not reply to the people's prayer, we die in the Square before the Palace."

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Prefect of Police has issued a notice forbidding gatherings and processions, which the workmen and the public are warned to avoid, as the employment of the military may cause accidents.

The notice issued by the Prefect of Police at St. Petersburg was issued especially in view of a notification that four hundred thousand men would march to the Palace on Sunday afternoon, headed by Father Gapon, a young priest, in canonicals and bearing the crucifix, who is heart and soul in the movement.

The workmen insist on seeing the Tsar himself.

It is noteworthy that the garrison of St. Petersburg is about 40,000 men, largely Reservists.

Hitherto the police have been absolutely passive.

The people are nervous and excited, and every one is buying candles in anticipation of the stoppage of gas and electric light.

The newspapers have stopped publishing.

LATER.

A deputation of three workmen has gone to Tsarskosoelo to try and deliver the text of the petition and enable the Tsar to consider it before the monster demonstrations on Sunday.

Father Gapon has selected four hundred picked men to act as bodyguard to the Tsar if he consents to meet the people.

Father Gapon also has a personal bodyguard of fifty men to prevent his arrest.

All the cavalry regiments are being concentrated at St. Petersburg from the surrounding barracks. Other regiments are being hurried up from Reval, Riga and elsewhere, as it is feared the troops of the ordinary garrison will not fire on the demonstrators in the event of disturbances.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 12-20 P. M.

Early this morning the Cossacks and other troops marched to the Winter Palace, whilst detachments of Cavalry and Infantry, each 150 strong, were stationed at various points in the city, but the Artillery is concealed from view.

15,000 strikers started from the Neva Works for the Winter Palace, but the route was barred by the Cossacks, who fired three volleys of blank cartridges and then charged, using their heavy whips, and finally drove back the demonstration. It is not known how many were killed and injured.

1-55 P.M.

Father Gapon, leader of the strike movement at St. Petersburg, has been arrested.

Fatal conflicts have taken place between the strikers and soldiers in every quarter of the city and the excitement is increasing.

The crowd at Nicholas Bridge was stopped by the Infantry, Uhlans and Cossacks. The strikers appealed to the soldiers not to shoot down their brothers and the Infantry laid down their rifles, but the Uhlans and Cossacks charged, wounding many.

The Tsar remains at Tsarskosoelo.

4 P. M.

The latest from Petersburg states that there was a furious conflict this afternoon between the soldiers and strikers round the Palace Square. The troops were driven back by the weight of the mob and fired repeatedly and finally dispersed the crowd.

150 were killed and wounded.

The strikers are now infuriated and are erecting wire entanglements, tearing down telegraph poles, raising barricades and organising armed resistance.

Sanguinary conflicts are taking place all over the city.

The Police Superintendent is among the killed and Father Gapon is among the wounded.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BALTIC SQUADRON.

WILL IT RETURN?

THE JAPANESE PURSUERS.

CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Circular of Secretary Hay, whose direct purpose is to prevent land-grabbing at the end of the war, preserve the open door and the old territorial "status quo" in China proper, has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain, Germany and France. It does not apply to Manchuria, for which Russia and Japan are now fighting.

It is thought in diplomatic circles that the acceptance of the Circular arrests any scheme afoot for the readjustment of China's boundaries and removes the potential cause of future friction.

The Japanese Prize Court has condemned the British steamers Rosely and Lethington, which were captured attempting to run the blockade at Vladivostock.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Reuter wires from Penang that four Japanese warships have been sighted at the Lankava Islands, forty miles north of Penang.

The "Times" has reason to believe that Admiral Rozhdestvensky will not attempt to reach the Far East at least for three months.

The "Times" says that Admiral Rozhdestvensky intends cruising in the western waters of the Indian Ocean, thereby relieving France of an awkward position by stopping at Tamatave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

An "Englishman" cable dated Shanghai, January 20th, states :—

General Stoessel with his wife and 300 Russians have arrived at Woosung. The General did not land, but the Russians are remaining behind.

General Stoessel's head was bandaged. He was given a touching reception on the steamer.

The General states that the 11-inch shells were unbearable. There was no possibility of not surrendering, and three or four days only would have seen the end.

Sixteen miles of forts had to be defended by 5,000 men exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep. He derides the possibility of raising the warships, but praises the excellent order maintained by the victors, and says that there were no humiliating circumstances and no looting. General Stoessel adds that the shells which remained with the garrison before the surrender were all of small calibre and insufficient for even four more days, and they had enough cartridges to repel one assault only.

During the last days only horseflesh was served out, and that twice weekly. There were no vegetables, and in consequence the garrison had suffered terribly from scurvy.

AMERICA AND SAN DOMINGO.

America and San Domingo have signed a Treaty whereby the former establishes financial tutelage of the latter guaranteeing territorial integrity.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

The New Premier.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

President Loubet has summoned M. Rouvier to form a Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 19th instant.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

The members of the Indian Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India in the middle of November last year arrived in Poona and are residing at the Club of Western India. The Committee consists of Mr. J. O. Miller, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Revenue and Agricultural Department, President ; Colonel Sir John Farquharson, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey in England ; Colonel Grant ; Colonel Long, Surveyor-General of India ; Colonel Kelly, Assistant Adjutant-General at Quetta ; and Mr. Barrow, I.C.S., Secretary.

The Committee originally started from Calcutta and proceeded to Burmah, Madras, and Bangalore and came to Poona from the latter place. From here they go to Bombay and thence to Calcutta for a short recess. They are engaged in enquiring into the state of the different classes of official maps in India, how far they meet the exigencies of the public service, and in what directions they might be improved.

The Committee will commence their investigations and take evidence from local officers to-day and will probably remain in Poona for the next three days.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she left on the 13th instant. She brought the 73rd Carnatic L. Infantry consisting of 9 British officers, 2 ladies, 14 Native officers and Hospital Assistants, 588 native rank and file, 26 public and 32 private followers, 1 British prisoner and 10 dogs. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bremner, Major J. H. London, Major A. H. Allenby, Capt. W. C. Anderson, Lieut. W. H. Jeffery, Lieut. J. F. Broadbent, Mrs J. L. Murphy, Capt. W. G. Hamilton, I. M. S., and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Dick, R. A. M. C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, will arrive at Bombay on a tour of inspection on the 30th instant, and on completion of inspection of the Bombay Arsenal will return to Poona on the 11th February.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles will hold a Camp of Exercise at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to 11th February 1905, both days inclusive.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for, India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Detailed rules are published regulating the submission of petitions to the Government of India, to the Secretary of State and to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and particulars are given of cases in which the local authorities are empowered to withhold the same. A footnote adds instructions that such discretionary powers are to be used with caution and only after full consideration of the facts in each case.

Mr. Holmwood is gazetted to officiate temporarily on the Calcutta High Court Bench.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby is appointed to the Indian Veterinary Department and posted to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, on return from leave, is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Dickson is gazetted to succeed Mr. Dowding on the Tea Cess Committee.

It is announced that 323 million articles passed through the Indian Post Office in the half-year ending last September, against 299 million in the previous six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the names of the following officers have been brought to notice by the General Officer Commanding Aden District for services rendered in connection with the protection of Aden :—Bombay Commission—Lieutenant-Colonel English, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; Colonel Scallon, 123rd Outram's Rifles; Majors Davidson, Pullen and Dowell, R. G. A.; Major Ravenhill, East Kents; Major Delamain, 123rd Outram's Rifles; Captains Redl and Jones, 113th Infantry; Captain Shewell, 123rd Outram's Rifles ; Lieutenant Macpherson, I.M.S.; and Lieutenant Symes, Hampshires. The last named officer distinguished himself in last November, when a body of Kotaibis suddenly opened fire on the Hampshire Regiment at a short range, causing momentary confusion. Lieutenant Symes carried Private Treadwell back some thirty yards under hot fire at close quarters, the latter being wounded and unable to move, and Lieutenant Symes being at the time practically alone.

COURT MOURNING.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" is published to-day :—Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, Court mourning is ordered till the 1st February. When attending the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

JAINS AND THE PALITANA DURBAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBAY, JAN. 20.

A large meeting of the Jain community of this city was held to-day at Jainshala and it was unanimously resolved "that this meeting of the whole Jain community puts on record its sense of profound regret at the hardships caused to Jain pilgrims visiting Satrunja hill by the oppressive actions of the Palitana Durbar, expresses unqualified approval of the resolution of the third Jain Conference in this behalf, enters a strong protest against the latest act of the Durbar in molesting the Sangha of Mr. Wadilal Jethabhai of Ahmedabad and getting up a case against his son and nephew, and that the meeting requests Government to take serious notice of the Durbar's oppressive attitude towards the Jain pilgrims."

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon for three cups kindly presented for competition by Mr. N. N. Wadia in a moderate breeze from the south. The unusual direction of the wind made the races consist of two runs and one short beat, which was hardly to be expected at this time of the season, and somewhat upset the calculations of the Handicapping Committee, which in a way accounts for the long intervals between the arrival of the yachts in their respective classes.

The "A" Class yachts were the first to start at 2-50 and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round the Committee Vessel leaving them to Starboard, thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel.

All the Yachts with the exception of Forella made a fine start, being on the line at gun-fire. In the run under spinnakers to North Karanja Buoy Eileen drew away from Stella, Forella and Melody. Following this to South Karanja Buoy, was the one piece of winward work in the whole course, the same order being maintained, but shortly before patching this mark Isca had the bad luck to carry away her bobstay, resulting in her loss of bowsprit and necessity making her give up the race. From South Karanja Buoy to the Schooner it was again a case of spinnakers. And the Committee Vessel was rounded at the times noted below:—

	H	M	S
Eileen	4	50	47
Stella	4	22	38
Forella	4	25	21
Melody	4	29	33

After gibing at the Schooner spinnakers had again to be set for yet another run to the North Karanja Buoy, the same order being maintained but at wider intervals. Gibing here once more it was a comfortable reach back to the Schooner, which still suited Stella and enabled her to win the cup by the handsome margin of 6 minutes, Eileen winning the second prize.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Eileen	Mr N N Wadia	4 54 38	2 4 58
Stella	Col H W Boyd, IMS	5 9 2	1 58 56
Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	5 12 15	2 12 12
Isca	Mr E Faulkner	Did not finish.	
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 19 13	2 5 46

The "Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race started at 3 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

Tomtit and Meg crossed the line together, closely followed by Lapwing, Midget being a little later.

On the run to North Karanja Buoy Tomtit overhauled Meg, the order of rounding being Tomtit, Meg, Lapwing, Midget.

Turning to windward Tomtit increased her lead on the other boats, but on the run from South Karanja Buoy Meg began outhauling Tomtit but failed to catch her. Tomtit won the cup.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 11 29	2 11 29
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 14 2	2 14 2
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	5 16 48	2 8 6
Maud	Mr J E Needham	Did not start.	
Midget	Officers R A	5 33 38	2 28 2

The "B" Class started at 3-10 p. m. and sailed the same course as the Tomtits.

With the exception of Janetta, the start was a good one, the four other yachts crossing the line simultaneously. On the run to North Karanja Buoy Jean dropped to last, the order round that mark being Pixie, Trixie, Sayonara, Janetta and Jean. From this mark it was a beat to South Karanja Buoy, Janetta obtaining the lead. The order at the finish was Janetta, Prixie, Trixie, Sayonara and Jean.

Sayonara saved her time on all the other yachts and won the cup, Jean taking second prize.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Janetta	Officers R E	5 10 12	2 0 12
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	5 10 41	1 57 45
Trixie	Mr A M Monteath	5 14 18	2 1 22
Sayonara	Maj-Curtis R A M C Mr C J Nomico	5 17 34	1 58 50
Jean	Capt H S Black R I M	5 25 7	1 57 21

IT has come. Mr. Allen Upward has written a story with the title "The Phantom Torpedo Boats" ; and it is now running in a London paper.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

FIFTH MEETING.

The fifth of the series of extra meetings was held on Saturday afternoon on the Mahaluxmi Racecourse, when there was a very large and influential gathering. Six events figured on the official card, commencing with the Midget Plate, for which a field of eleven turned out. Shahoon, notwithstanding he had others equally good to compete against, was most fancied, but the finish declared Redlips victorious, the favourite coming home fourth. The Adelaide Plate drew only four to the scratch. Koko secured favouritism, and this galloway, mounted by Heeroo, never once left the issue at doubt. No less than fifteen horses went out for the Beginners' Plate, distance half-a-mile. The race was an open affair, though the majority pounced on Tachreet, who showed good form at the previous meeting, and on whom very small odds could be obtained. Plassey, however, upset all calculation by winning in an exciting finish from the favourite by half a length. The January Plate attracted only six entrants. Rossi was considered a laurel, and though he started second and maintained this position for a considerable distance, Heeroo steered him to victory at the finish. Details :—

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs.200; second, Rs.100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 100 or over : 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Gulamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips, 8st 6lbs .... Oomerkhan 1
Mr Nassar Abdulla's b a h Shirazi, 7st 8lbs. Etul 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st 12lbs.. Foster 3
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Shahoon, 8st 12lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Pearson's b a h Magna Charta 8st 12lbs Robertson 0
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh, 8st 12lbs ...... Nama 0
Mr A W P's g a h Cleverman 8st 9lbs... Native 0
Mr Abdul Ganny's b a h Jan Alum 8st 9lbs Dhondi 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 8st 3lbs C B Mahomed 0
Messrs S A Hamid and S A Aziz's g a h Shah Alum 8st .... Melsom 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's ch a h Evermore 7st 11lbs Traham 0

The large field got away in a bunch with the exception of Evermore, who was left behind. Shirazi took up the running with Redlips close at its heels and the favourite Shahoon lying sixth. The home turn found Shahoon on the inside going strong, but he failed to collar either of the first three. Near home Redlips, Shirazi and Reflector held the running, this order being maintained to the finish. Won by half a length, a neck dividing second and third. Time—1 min 10 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Shahoon, 4 to 1 against Reflector, 5 to 1 against Akyab, 6 to 1 against Redlips, 8 to 1 against Magna Charta, and 20 to 1 against the others.

The Adelaide Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's bl aus g Koko 8st 6lbs Heeroo 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 7st .... Trahan 2
Mr R R S's ch aus m Omelette by Correze-Fritters 7st 12lbs .... Robertson 3
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot 6st Melsom 0

Omelette jumped off with the lead with Bandicoot close at its heels. At the three furlong post Koko took up the running, but round the bend was collared by Olga, Bandicoot dropping last. Down the straight Koko shot out and won in an exciting finish from Olga by three-quarters of a length, Omelette coming home third three lengths behind. Time—1min. 18secs.

Betting—6 to 4 on Koko, 3 to 1 against Olga, 4 to 1 Omelette, and 6 to 1 Bandicoot.

The Beginners' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1904. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 150 or over ; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Peel's ch a h Plassey 6st 9lbs ...... Bowker 1
Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's ch a h Tachreet 8st 9lbs .... Oomerkhan 2
Messrs Sahad Faraj and Fateh bin Daya's b a h Dayar 7st 10lbs .... Kanai 3
Messrs A Tamimi and A A Tamimi's b a h Senior 8st 8lbs.................................. Etul 4
Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Salvador, 8 1?... Heeroo 0
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's ch a h Coger 8st 2lbs Syed 0
Mr Taha Yun's ch a h Dervish 8st 2lbs Robertson 0
Mr Aziz bin Talib's g a h Mardin. 8st 2lbs.................................. C B Mahomed 0

The large field got away well together, Plassey took a short lead with Senior well up behind him. On the home turn Plassey still led and Tachreet collared Senior. Near home Dayar got into third place, Plassey winning in the end by half a length from Tachreet. A neck separated second and third. Time—58secs.

Betting—5 to 4 against Tachreet, 6 to 1 against Victor Wild, 8 to 1 Plassy, 10 to 1 Mardin and Chauser, and 20 to 1 the rest.

The January Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs 100; third Rs 50. A High-weight Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi 7st 5lbs.......... Heeroo 1
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus Victory 8st 4lbs. Bowker 2
Mr Cross' b aus g Hillsborough 10st 3lbs .... Robertson 3
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros 8st 6lbs...... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Thomas' br e g Ural 8st.................. Foster 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch aus g Hughie 7st 6lbs .... Trahan 0

At the rise of the barrier Victory shot out, Rossi being in close attendance and Fitzeros thitd. Around the curve Victory still led, Hillsborough collaring Fitzeros for third place. Near the winning post Rossi spurted and won from Victory in an exciting finish by half a length, Hillsborough being third Half a length separated second and third horse Time—1 min 3 2-5 secs.

Betting—Evens Rossi, 3 to 1 against Ural, 4 to 1 against Victory and Fizeros, and 10 to 1 Hillsborough.

The Veterans' Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 1lb ...... Robertson 1
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 7st 5lbs. Melsom 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 2lbs Heeroo 3
Mr H A Wahed's g a h Skylark 8st 7lbs.............. Oomerkhan 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 5lbs .... Foster 0
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 8st 3lbs. Noormahomed 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 7st 12lbs ...... Dhondi 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 7st 11lbs Trahan 0
Mr G K's g a h Dispute 7st 10lbs .... Kanai 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 7st 4lbs ...... Bowker 0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 7st. Ahmed 0
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Kazim Pasha 6st 9lbs .... Etul 0
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 6st 7lbs... Lalla 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 6st .... Native 0

An excellent race. The big field of fourteen got away together. Yerbo gradually got to the front with Hermit close behind him. On the curve the field closed up. Near home Hermit and Yerbo made the running, finishing a dead heat, with Little Joker a length behind. Time—1 min. 37 2-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Little Joker, 3 to 1 Faithful, 6 to 1 Yerbo, 10 to 1 Skylark, Grey Fox, Hermit, Kour Sahib and Dispute, and 30 to 1 the rest.

After the sixth race the dead heat was run off again, both Yerbo and Hermit being laid at 5 to 4 on. The pair kept well together till near the winning post, when Hermit shot out and won by a length. Time—1 min. 37 2-5 secs (the same as in the original race).

The Prongs Plate—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. W. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March 1902, race value Rs. 150 or over: once 5lbs, twice 10lbs.; thrice 14lbs.; oftener 18lbs. Allowance.—Ponies, 14 hands, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Adonis 8st 11lbs... .... Melsom 1
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo 8st 11lbs .... Heeroo 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 9st 5lbs Foster 3
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 9st 2lbs .... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 8st 11lbs......... C B Mahomed 0
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Lachin 8st 5lbs. Robertson 0

Adonis sprung first from the barrier with False Start dangerously in attendance, and Bendigo lying last. At the five furlong post Adonis still had the better of the run, with Hadhur this time pursuing him. On the home turn Bendigo worked into second place and maintained this position to the end, Adonis winning by half a length from him, with False Start third. Three lengths divided second and third. Time—2 min. 10 1-5 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Adonis, 3 to 1 against False Start, and 6 to 1 against the others.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A CENTURY BY CHEETHAM.

The game last Saturday between teams representative of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana, which was played on the ground of the former, was in many ways the most interesting that has been played this cold weather and will be looked back upon with satisfaction by at least one player, H. Cheetham, who had the double distinction of putting up a century against a Parsee team—the first time in his career he has accomplished the feat—and at the same time of being the first Gymkhana batsman who has played a three figure innings this cold weather. The match was a great personal triumph for Cheetham, who, we consider, placed the hall-mark on all his previous performances in local club cricket during a career which has now extended over ten years. When this popular player made his first appearance in Bombay cricket over a decade ago, it was at once perceived that he possessed all the essentials that go to make a first-rate batsman, and that he has amply borne out this early promise those who have followed his cricket during the last ten years hardly need to be told. Although as mentioned above he has never before had the good fortune to play a three-figure innings against a Parsee team, he has on at least two occasions only missed the feat by a few runs—once for the Presidency against the Parsees at Poona in 1901 when he scored 97, and again in Bombay the following year against the Baronet Club, when he made over 90. With the exception of Greig he has made more runs against Parsee bowling than any other batsman in the Presidency, and at the present time is the most finished European batsman, apart from Greig of course, in Western India.

The toss was won by Milne, whose luck in this respect has been simply phenomenal, and a start was made at quarter past two, Cheetham being accompanied to the wickets by C. L. Burns. A detailed description of what happened during the first ten minutes is hardly necessary, and it will suffice to say that the telegraph board, which read two wickets for 4 runs, did not point to a promising commencement. The two batsmen disposed off were Burns, who was out to a feeble stroke in the slips, and Aston, who only partly stopped one of Kanga's "expresses" which rolled on to his wicket. Powell joined Cheetham after this inauspicious start and for the next two hours the spectators were treated to some of the slowest cricket ever witnessed on the Gymkhana ground in a cold weather match. Both batsmen exercised the greatest caution and for three-quarters of an hour treated the bowlers with the utmost respect. The cricket at this stage was certainly not very exhilarating, but it must be admitted that the bowling was well on the spot and the bowlers, moreover, were receiving some assistance from the wicket. Kanga's deliveries in particular got up very nastily at times, while Netsatkhan kept a splendid length and got a good deal of work on the ball. Under these circumstances the batsmen were wise not to attempt to play a forcing game, and in view of the disastrous start they adopted the right tactics. Runs came very slowly, Cheetham of the two batsmen scoring about twice as fast as his partner, but at its best the rate of run-getting never exceeded 50 an hour. Cheetham took twenty minutes to make his first ten runs, while there were intervals during the innings when the cricket was deadly dull to watch. When Powell at last left after having batted two hours for his 40—an innings deserving unstinted praise, and without any serious mistake—the total had been carried from 4 to 140, of which Cheetham claimed exactly 90. Towards the end of this long partnership, the bowling, which was changed several times, was gradually worn down, and although the cricket never became actually lively, boundaries came with greater frequency. Considering the slowness of the scoring there were quite a respectable number of fours in Cheetham's innings, while Powell also obtained nearly half his runs from boundaries. After Powell's departure, Milne, the Gymkhana Captain, decided to allow Cheetham to reach the century before declaring the innings closed, and the last ten runs took him quarter of an hour to make, Milne who had succeeded Powell being run out when only three runs were required to accomplish the feat. Cheetham's caution was rendered all the more necessary, as the Parsee bowlers, who never for a moment relaxed in their efforts, were doing their level best to prevent him reaching the century. When his score was 99 some bowlers would have sent him down a loose one, but not so the Parsee bowlers, who were apparently anxious to prevent a Gymkhana batsman running up a record score against them. A well placed stroke on the leg side enabled Cheetham to bring his score to three figures and the innings was immediately closed. During the two and half hours that he was at the wicket he hardly made a bad stroke and certainly gave no chance. If his cricket was slower than we are accustomed to associate with his name, it was for all that a sterling display calculated to increase his reputation as a defensive bat when things are going against his side. When runs are easy to make Cheetham can vie with the fastest scorers in their making, and, on the other hand, when the bowlers are in the ascendancy he can, if necessary, in the interests of his side play the goose game to perfection. He is the most versatile batsman playing for the Gymkhana, and time after time by his own unaided efforts has, during his career, turned what threatened to be a disgraceful rout into quite a respectable display. He possesses the happy facility of always being able to rise to important occasions, and it is no exaggeration of his value to state that no cricketer has ever rendered better service to the Gymkhana.

The Parsee Gymkhana in the forty minutes at their disposal compiled 65 for three wickets, and with no prospect of the match being finished, took liberties with the bowling, which they certainly would not have done had a couple of hours remained for play. Netsatkhan and Vakil each contributed 17, the latter being not out, while Chothia and the two Commissariats during the short time they were at the wickets brought off some nice strokes. Coombs took two of the three wickets for 38 runs, the third wickets falling to Milne for 23 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, not out	101
Mr C L Burns, c Commissariat, b Netsatkhan	3
Mr A H S Aston, b Kanga	1
Mr S N Powell, c Vakil, b Netsatkhan	40
Mr J S Milne, run out	8
Mr J A C Kiddle, not out	0
Extras	13
Total for 4 * wickets	166

* Innings declared closed.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr H Commissariat, b Coombs	9
Mr Netsatkhan, c and b Coombs	17
Mr Vakil, not out	17
Mr S Commissariat, c Kiddle, b Milne	8
Mr Chothia, not out	10
Extras	4
Total for 3 wickets	65

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

(COLD WEATHER MATCHES.)

The batting and bowling averages compiled up to last Saturday include the matches between the Civil and United Services.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No of Inngs	Times not out	Highest Inngs	Total runs	Average
Capt J A Langhorne	2	0	86	92	46
Mr H Cheetham	6	2	101	181	45·1
Mr S N Powell	7	2	61	188	37·3
Mr G Dawson	2	0	57	63	31·3
Mr A H S Aston	5	0	69	140	28
Mr J A C Kiddle	3	2	24	25	25
Lieut C H Lyon	3	0	45	64	21·1
Mr J S Milne	7	1	43	124	20·4
Mr C L Burns	4	0	51	74	18·2
Lieut H C Cumberbatch	2	0	20	31	15·1
Capt E L Vans Agnew	2	0	16	30	15
Mr A J Ramboll	6	0	41	84	14
Mr Lees	2	0	11	20	10
Lieut C M Yates	3	0	19	27	9
Lieut J F Gilbert	4	0	24	26	6

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Runs	Wickets	Averages
Mr Milne	264	23	11·11
Mr Cheetham	149	9	16·5
Mr Ramboll	178	10	17·8
Mr Coombs	143	7	20·3

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE AWARDS.

WHAT IS THE JUDGES' DECISION?

THE "Indian Sporting Times" publishes the following :—

It will be some time before we hear the end of the controversy in regard to the Judges' awards in the Delhi-Bombay Trials and if we may gather from the remarks of some of the correspondents of the motor papers who are still here, the next batch of motoring journals should afford interesting reading to all except those concerned with the change, in the conditions.

We wrote at some length in a previous issue of the change in the terms of the Gaikwar's Cup. The first prospectus issued certainly stated that it was for reliability and it was only at Delhi that the new rules, in which the terms were re-drafted were handed to competitors who were more concerned with the maps in the guide than the rules which they thought remained the same as at first advertised, and on the strength of which they came all the way from England, France and Italy to compete.

The whole order of the Cup was reversed by the alternation in the conditions. The first prize for reliability was the Gaikwar's Cup, the second the Lyon Cup and the third the "Times" Consolation Cup.

Did the change in the conditions make the Lyon Cup the 1st prize for reliability : if so "when were the changes affected and at what meeting of the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India was the alteration passed" is what I am asked in more than one communication from those who took part in the Trails "and if the change was made constitutionally were the competitors so informed apart from the issue of the guide at Delhi?" The Motor Union can lose nothing in dignity by answering these questions either through the daily press or through these columns.

The Judges awards were, we believe, sent to the Committee for publication but the list was withheld from the press, the Committee merely announcing that the Judges' awards were upheld. There was good reason for not publishing the Judges' reasons as the Judges confess in this document to have been guided by the Committee's rules given them at Delhi and that they had no knowledge of any previous conditions.

What is most important is that they place the De Dietrich third in the list of awards.

We are not able to get the original document but the following is in effect if not in actual wording the meaning of the document sent by them to the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India.

THE JUDGES' AWARDS.

The Judges have made the following awards being guided in the same by the final rules and conditions given to them by the Committee at Delhi the day previous to the Trials starting, the Judges having no knowledge whatever of any previous conditions or prospectuses issued by the Committee and accepted by the competitors.

The car which did the best performance in the Trials for reliability is the 12 H. P. Darracq and to this car we award the Lyon Cup.

The car which did the second best performance as regards reliability is the 6 H. P. Wolseley.

Both of these cars came through with absolutely full marks having made non-stop runs and the Judges were undecided between the two, but the Lyon Cup was given to the 12 H. P. Darracq car on account of the superior condition of the engines at the end of the Trials.

The Gaikwar's Cup has been awarded to the 24 H. P. De Dietrich car because it is in the opinon of the Judges the car best suited for furthering the development of motoring in India.

With regard to the car best suited to District work the Judges, we believe, said that while it did not fulfil all the requirements of such a car it was given the prize because there was no other competing.

In reference to the above and the statement which implies that the Lyon Cup was regarded by the Judges as the chief prize for reliability it can only be said that when the awards were announced at the control outside Bombay first place was given to the mention of the Gaekwar's Cup and its award to the Dietrich. The view that the Baroda Cup was the most important prize was so generally accepted that the first impulse of those interested in the 12 H. P. Darracq car which was given the Lyon prize was t decline to receive it. The owner of the Wolseley car did in fact reject the Consolation Prize awarded to him. In view of the statements, reproduced above, it seems to be the duty of the Committee of the Motor Union in justice equally to Judges and competitiors to publish the Judges' report and the actual order of their awards without further delay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before sailing for England may I be allowed through your columns, to draw attention to the most unfortunate deadlock which has apparently taken place between the judges of the above trials and the Committee of the Motor Union in connection with the publication of the official judges report ?

I understand from the Judges that possible litigation arising between the principal claimant to the Gaekwar's Cup and the Committee is apparently the only reason given by the Committee for withholding from publication the judges report. I can assure the Committee that the claimant in question has no thought of litigation and only asks what in common fairness he is clearly entitled to, namely, that he should receive a public acknowledgement in the judges' report that having done the best performance as regards reliability in the trial he can claim that he has won the reliability trials. It is merely the honour of having won the Trials, which both the judges and Committee admit he has done, that he claims, and in my opinion he has a just ground of complaint so long as the Committee withhold the report. I think a great deal of the abuse and ridicule which has been showered on the heads of the unfortunate judges and Committee of the Trials could have been avoided had the statement from the Judges which was forwarded to the Committee on January 5th, with a request that it should be communicated to the press immediately, been published. I have the authority of the senior judge to make known some of the principal points of the judges' report which in his opinion as in my own can only cause unnecessary confusion in being any longer withheld.

In the first place the judges accept no responsibility, had no knowledge and were not informed of the original conditions and prospectus which was issued by the Committee and on which conditions all the European entries were received. The responsibility for the alteration of these conditions in their most vital point, namely making it possible practically to ignore marks, rests solely on the Committee of the Motor Union. The judges were guided entirely by the altered rules and conditions, which were placed in their hands at Delhi. The fact that all competitors were not aware of these alterations is partly their own fault and partly the fault of the Committee in not giving a written notice of this alteration to each competitor. To publish the altered conditions on the eve of the trials merely in the programme hardly constitutes a proper notice.

The judge's official report, which was signed by three of them, clearly states :—

1st.—That the car which made the best performance, as regards reliability from Delhi to Bombay was the 12 h.-p. Darracq, which obtained the full 1,000 marks and had an absolute non-stop run, and the judges award the Lyon Cup given for the car making the best performance in the trials to the same.

2nd.—That the car which made the second best performance in the trials was the 6 h. p. Wolseley, which also had full marks and a non-stop run. On deciding between the above two cars the judges based their award on the superior condition of the engines of the Darracq car at the completion of the trials. The judges award the "Times of India" Cup to the Wolseley car.

It was unfortunate that the "Times of India" Cup should have been called a consolation prize, because the words consolation prize caused the owner of the Wolseley car to decline to accept it. Why did not the Committee or the judges entitle it the second prize and so have satisfied the competitor as surely the car making the second best performance is entitled to the second prize?

3rd.—That the Gaekwar Cup which was presented for the car most suited, in the opinion of the judges, "for the furtherance of the use of motor cars in India," and not as the competitors, and the Press evidently have always understood, for the car which made the best performance in the trials, was awarded to the De Dietrich car which, although the judges have taken into account the 58 marks lost by the same during the trials, they consider under "ordinary circumstances" to be best suited for the object for which this particular Cup was given.

The report goes on to state the particulars of the other awards with which I do not think much dissatisfaction has been caused.

There is no doubt that the judges have never considered the Gaekwar Cup as the principal cup of the trials and have not seriously taken either the number of marks lost or the actual performance of the De Dietrich car in the trials into account in awarding this Cup. It is unfortunate that this particular Cup should have been placed at the head of the Cups on the programme; had it not been meant, as evidently it was not according to the altered conditions, to award it to the car which actually won the trials. Much of the dissatisfaction and amazement which were caused on the completion of the trials by the awarding of the Gaekwar's Cup to the De Dietrich which had met with so much trouble during the trials, would have been avoided. Mr. Sorel who drove this car asked the judges, previously to accepting this very doubtful honour under the circumstances, to state that in awarding him this cup they had not been guided by the performance of his car in the reliability trials, but what they considered it suitable for under ordinary conditions.

Although many people will no doubt not agree with the judges opinion that the De Dietrich car was of the heavy touring cars which finished the run, the one most suited to the "furtherance of the use of motor car in India," still there is no question that under the altered conditions and rules on which the judges were instructed they had to judge had the right to award this particular cup to any car they choose to consider the most suitable quite irrespective to its performance in the actual trials.

I was considerably surprised myself to be informed by one of the judges on the completion of the trials that had I not scratched my 30 h. p. Darracq two days from home, but had come through to the finish on it, that I should probably have received this much discussed Gaekwar Cup, because the judges considered that nothing but a large powered heavy touring car was at all suitable to meet the object for which this cup was presented. The fact that I had lost about twenty marks and in consequence of the same considered myself quite out of it apparently counted for nothing. But I can assure the judges and the committee that had it been my misfortune to be the recipient of this complicated prize I should very respectfully have asked them to explain why I had won it, when so many others, at least six or seven, had lost fewer marks.

The longer the committee delay the publication of the judges report the more confusion and misunderstanding will arise. One result already of this delay is that at least three cars are claiming to have won the reliability trials, the Darracq, the Wolseley and very strangely also the De Dietrich. Surely it is the duty of the committee to stop misrepresentation of this nature and this can only be done by the publication of the judges' report.

All the misrepresentation and general bewilderment which are being associated with the results of the Delhi to Bombay Motor trials will prejudice very seriously, I am sure, the prospects of any future automobile trials in India, so why allow the chorus of misstatement and abuse to continue and to grow, when a plain statement issued by the judges or the Committee, it is immaterial which, clearly stating who the car or cars are which did the best performance in the trials, and also the reasons under which the judges awarded the Gaekwar Cup would allay it? Most of the competitors and the Press, I am sure, will admit when the above statement is issued, that whether or not the judges' opinion is the correct one, the decisions they have given are clearly what they had the right to give under the altered conditions on which they were asked to judge, the general abuse which has been showered on the judges would be immediately lifted from their shoulders. If the Committee have made a serious mistake in so altering the conditions so as to give the judges so complicated an issue to judge on, then it is for them to acknowlege this mistake, which has obviously been the result of lack of experience in framing conditions and rules of this nature.

It would be a great misfortune for the future of the automobile movement in India for the many excellent points connected with the trials to be so much overshadowed in the press, both here and at home, in England and France, by the general dissatisfaction caused by the alteration in the conditions and the awards of the judges when so much, if not all, can be cleared up by a plain straightforward report giving the actual best performances and the reasons governing the award of the Gackwa'rs Cup—reasons which when explained are perfectly valid, but which, so long as they are withheld, are the cause of so much misunderstanding and annoyance, both to the automobile world in general and I am sure also to the judges and the Committee.

Personally I have never known any reliability trials or races where the general arrangements for the comfort of everyone, the policing of the road and the condition of the roads have been so admirably carried out, and when so much praise is due and given unanimously why suffer it to be forgotton is a chorus of abuse.

If I might presume to offer the Committee advice I would say to them: Make sure of the success of future motor trials by acknowledging now by means of an official report your decisions and stop so much misrepresentation.

A. HUNTLEY WALKER.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL CAMP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAS CAMP, JAN. 19.

YESTERDAY together with a Company from Amargarh we journeyed in an armoured train and attacked Dohad. To-day the Dohad contingent came in an armoured train and attacked Anas. The umpires know the results. We are all greatly pleased with our Adjutant's (Captain Davies) "bandobast" and everyone is saying that this is the best camp we have had for years. The general idea has been to have each Company under service conditions and absolutely on its own to defend and scout from its own station, quite an up-to-date idea for Volunteers, and the rank-and-file have responded well, the Non-Commissioned Officers particularly having an opportunity to develop their initiative. We were inspected yesterday by General Stratford Collins and to-day by General Creagh from Bombay. All is over now and we finish at Rutlam to-morrow. The distribution of our forces was—Amargarh O. C. is Major Deane and Lieutenant Pechey; Anas O. C.—Lieutenant Hanson and 2nd-Lieutenant McCanlis; Dohad O. C.—Lieutenant Medley, Lieutenant Dumford, 2nd-Lieutenants Radcliffe, Clayton and Parry Jones. The armoured train is being used as a connecting link between the forces. The weather has been glorious. We have all kept fit. Our Adjutant, Captain Davies (Royal Scots), made excellent arrangements generally and everything has gone off splendidly.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE following is a revised final programme of the closing days of the Exhibition:—Monday, the 23rd January, to Friday, the 27th (both days inclusive), admission 4 annas. Saturday, the 28th, and Sunday, the 29th January, 8 annas. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and 1st February, 2 annas. On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies, but others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas. Thursday and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February, 4 annas. Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February, 8 annas. Children will be admitted at half rates as usual. The special purdah ladies' day will not be on Wednesday, the 25th instant, as previously notified, but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m. as usual. The Exhibition will be open from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. up till the 31st January, but from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p.m. The Chute and all the amusements, however, will remain open till 11 p.m. The Exhibition will be closed to the public from Monday, the 6th February, on which day the closing ceremony will be performed and the awards announced and medals given.

HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much thankful to your correspondent "G. D. D." who has corrected me in your issue of yesterday, and I wish the Hindus in support of his suggestion should keep up their practice with special attention to the fielding.

In your issue of to-day your correspondent "R. S. S." says I omitted the name of Shama Charan from Bharatpur State. This was not done intentionally, as I had no opportunity of seeing him, his name also being not known to me, but I have mentioned the names of the players, who, having played big matches in Bombay, proved successful.

I shall be pleased to see Shama Charan, of whom I am proud, from Bharatpur team, which is expected here in February next, and wish him every success.—Your, &c.,

B. M. D.

Jan. 21.

"I am now using IODIDE of STRONTIUM SOLUTION (Paraf-Javal) with CYPRIDOL in "Specific" diseases of the Skin, with great benefit to my patients." (Unsolicited) D. BARCLAY, M. D., Michigan, 16th May 1904.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

A NEW COTTON PICKER.

THE BRADFORD WOOLLEN TRADE.

LONDON JAN. 6.

MESSRS NEILL BROTHERS have not been very happy in their crop estimates of late years, but in compling their circular issued this week, they may fairly claim credit for having anticipated the general belief in a very large yield. On the general cotton position they say:—The immense growth of this season is no longer in dispute, and receipts at the ports and interior towns will therefore now and for the rest of the cotton year only be valuable as an indication of the business doing and of the success or failure of the South in its expressed determination to hold the balance of the crop for better prices. The active buying by spinners early in the season has put enough money into planters' hands to enable them to make a hard fight for a time, while, on the other hand, it has sufficiently replenished mill stocks to enable spinners also to show independence. Thus it becomes a trial of strength and endurance, which may go on with varying fortunes to the combatants well into the coming spring, and indeed until there is some possibility of forming an opinion as to the prospects for the next crop. Messrs. Neill have not much faith in any possible combination of Southern planters to hold back cotton, and they suggest that there would be some difficulty in determining "a cost of production" that seems to range from five to eight cents.

The situation now points, in Messrs. Neill's judgment, to "a supply of about thirteen millions (of which American holders will keep back all they can and a demand for consumption and stock of 11 1/2 millions or more." The deduction from this is that the relative positions of supply and demand have not changed quite so violently as some suppose, and it is pointed out that prices are now considerably below the average of recent years. If spinners were to take the present as a favourable opportunity for buying and so help to maintain the price of cotton at 4d. or about it is suggested that planters would be encouraged to plant a larger acreage than they might do otherwise. An interesting detail of the circular is the quotation of an opinion by Mr. J. W. Soady that the Lowry cotton picker "practically solve the question of cotton picking." Mr. Soady's notionss of a solution do not seem very clear, however, as he adds that "it remains to be seen whether the machine will be a financial success on account of its cost, which, however, has not been determined."

Preliminary trials of the reference to Lowry cotton picker have been conducted at Shreveport 17. The invention is yet in an incomplete stage, but its patentee, who is also the inventor of the round bale process, promises that when it shall have been perfected the expense of picking cotton will be enormously reduced. The machine is not automatic, and is really nothing more than a labour-saving device designed to be operated by five negro boys. The pickers are long arms which are held by the boys and placed against one boll at a time. The moment the arm touches the boll the machine becomes wholly automatic, but not till then. "The preliminary tests near Shreveport were held on the Foster cotton plantation, and each 'arm,' as the pickers are called picked an average of 126 bolls a minute. This is at the rate of about 3.000 pounds of seed cotton per day per machine. The machine is propelled by a gasolene engine, which also furnishes the power for operation. The machine straddles over one row which it picks clean, and also picks clean the inside half of the row on either side. According to the experts who witnessed the tests the machine fulfiled every promise made for it. If it proves when perfected the practical success that is expected it will be the first really important improvement in the cultivation of cotton since the invention of the cotton gin. Farmers generally are deeply interested, for its practical success means nothing less than the solution of the labour problem during the picking season, a problem which has worried cotton planters for half a century."

Messrs. W. and C. Dunlop's report on the state of the Bradford market during the past year states that the year which has just closed the trade of the district has passed through a trying time, and although 1904 cannot be described exactly as a bad year, there have been many circumstances which have told against its being a very profitable one to the trade generally. Indeed the circumstances are very much the same as those which influenced business in the preceding year Wool has steadily advanced throughout the year, at times by leaps and bounds, and the price of the raw material has been always ahead of that of the manufactured article, rendering profitable business extremely difficult. Employment in many of the leading industries of the country during the greater part of the year has been scanty, which has affected the spending power of the wage-earning classes, and incomes depending upon dividends from investments in many important undertakings have shrunk, which has affected another section of the community. The Home trade has consequently been disappointing, and considerably below the average, despite the stimulus it received from an exceptionally fine Summer and Autumn. The Export trade, however shows satisfactory expansion and has to some extent compensated for the falling off in the home demand. Manufacturers have found it extremely difficult to keep looms fully employed and in order to do so have often been compelled to accept prices for goods much out of proportion to the day's cost of the raw material. Spinners have experienced a dragging trade for a great portion of the year, but during the last two or three months the prospect of still higher wool has caused a good deal of buying by Continental and other users of Yarn, which will provide employment for spindles for some time to come. Mills in the heavy Woollen district have been actively employed for some time on Blankets and Army Cloths for Japan. The special feature to be noticed in a retrospect of the year is the great advance which has taken place in Crossbred Wool and the kindred descriptions of Home grown. This is due to the fact that during the past eight or nine years the production of wool throughout the world has been steadily falling, whilst the consumption has been at all events steady if not increasing and the critical situation has now been arrived at when consumption exceeds supply. How this position is to be met by the trade remains to be seen, but the probability is that if wool appreciates still further in value, cheaper fabrics made from Cotton will where practicable be substituted for all-wool goods. Bradford has already done this to some extent and at the present time many beautiful fabrics made entirely from Egyptian cotton, and with a mercerised finish, are being turned out by looms which formerly were employed on either all-wool or mixed fabrics.

In their annual circular Messrs. Kidd, Boden, and Co. say:—The restricted demand for spun silk yarns during the whole year has accelerated the fall in raw material, the consumption of which, here and abroad, has been so much reduced, owing to the stoppage of machinery caused by working short time. The Japanese also have materially reduced their local consumption this season in consequence of the war and other causes. Low wastes generally, suited to Continental consumption, have not fallen in proportion to the better classes; China sorts, especially Shantung material, being inferior and loaded. Chinese speculators for some reason seem to think low qualities worth holding, but, in our opinion, they cannot be profitably employed excepting on a lower basis of values. No doubt the extraordinary and unprecedented demand for silk noils during the past two years, with the consequent, serious advance in prices, has assisted the market for low cargo, but signs are not wanting that this demand for fashion has somewhat spent its force, and might any time cease abruptly which has been the case in former times under similar circumstances.

An interesting amalgamation has (according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung") taken place in the Hungarian textile trade. The two firms concerned are the Hungarian-American Northrop Company, Limited, and the Hungarian Textile Company, Limited. It appears that the Northrop Company, which has already erected a large weaving shed as well as a machine shop for the manufacture of Northrop looms and other textile machinery, is about to erect a spinning shed to contain 40,000 spindles. The site selected is in close proximity to a spinning shed belonging to the Hungarian Textile Company, Limited, with 50,000 spindles, and these circumstances have suggested the present fusion of interest. According to the report, the Hungarian Textile Company, Limited, which has a capital of 6,000,000 kronen, takes over the whole of the shares of the Northrop Company at the nominal value of 4,000,000 kronen. For this purpose, as well as to obtain the requisite working capital, the Hungarian Textile Company, Limited is issuing a series of 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

According to the "Paper Mills Directory," the forty-fifth annual edition of which has just been issued, the paper trade has held its own and not much more during the past year. The number of firms and of mills at work in England has slightly decreased each year since 1900, and in Scotland and Ireland they have remained practically the same. The following figures are given:—

England.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Mills making paper only ...	221	221	218	213	211	203
Number of firms	179	18[illegible]	179	173	171	167
Number of machines	415	413	417	4·7	414	413
Number of vats	107	109	111	109	109	108
Making milled boards only	29	30	30	29	30	31
Scotland.						
Mills making paper only ...	61	61	61	61	60	60
Number of firms............	55	55	55	55	44	44
Number of machines	110	111	109	110	109	108

The jump in the prices of warrant iron which characterised the closing markets of the year was somewhat unexpected by the trade. Whether or not it is justified by any real improvement in conditions remains to be seen; but it should be borne in mind just now that the market for warrants is a one-sided affair. There is ample scope for the bull party to operate, and but little risk, whereas the bear party is hampered terribly by the position of stocks and is in constant danger of "squeezes." It is true that warrant stocks of Cleveland iron have more than doubled during the past three months, and the total now approaches 200,000 tons; but this is quite inadequate for free bear operations, and the strength of the market cannot be properly tested while these conditions prevail. The present movement may be merely a successful attempt to squeeze big differences out of those speculators who have taken bear risks in an esentially dangerous market.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Various letters appearing in your valuable paper have been attracting the attention of those who are concerned in the legal profession. The keen competition among the pleaders owing to a very large number of candidates coming out successful at the examinations of pleaders has forced the majority of them to run up to the District and Subordinate Courts in the mofussil for practice. The overcrowding of the bar of all Courts has made their position one to be sympathised with. The picture given by Mr. Ghamat is true and is to be found everywhere. The fact that once a very honourable and much dignified profession has been much lowered has excited the sympathy of the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, of the Bombay High Court, who is leaving no stone unturned and exerting his every nerve to better the position of the pleaders by recommending the abolition of the District Pleader's Examination and reducing to nil the strength of touts. This sympathetic movement of his is sure to go a great way in improving the condition of the pleaders. Persons interested in the legal profession sincerely wish that he would continue in his efforts, inspite of dissenting voice of laymen from various quarters, who it seems are hardly able to appreciate the present momentous juncture.

A word about the Mukhtyars will not be out of place here. Mukhtyars are those who have stood no test of any examination of law, but pose as persons having knowledge of law. The Criminal Procedure Code defines "Pleader" as a pleader authorized under any law for the time being in force to practise in Court and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorized, and (2) any Mukhtyar or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding. The definition gives a verywide discretion to the Magistrates in allowing the Mukhtyars to plead in their Courts. Thus the Mukhtyars, whose livelihood entirely depends upon the sweet will of the Magistrates, adopt every means to obtain the favour of the Magistrates, and this favouritism has now increased in the mofussil to such an extent that the less is said, the better. Again, the provision of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Act III of 1876) which prohibits the employment of the Mukhtyars in the possessory suits has been evaded and set at naught by them by obtaining a general power of attorney from the poor ignorant, illiterate clients and appearing on behalf of them in those possessory suits. They do not fail to frustate the object of the Legislature. Will not the argument, that there are more than necessary well qualified pleaders in the mofussil available, hold good in justifying the District Magistrates to issue orders disallowing the Mukhtyars to plead in their Courts and in those of their subordinates? Persons interested in the legal profession, and who sincerely desire the improvement of the condition of the pleaders, are very anxious to see these evils soon remedied and these mal-practices at once discontinued.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bulsar, Jan. 19.

SAILANA NOTES.

The weather has been less cloudy during the past few days than it was a week ago, writes our Sailana correspondent. It is rather hot in the middle of the day. The wind is sharp and cold in the morning, and it settles down in the latter part of the day. The general health of the town is fairly good. The heir-apparent and the second Prince, accompanied by their guardian Thakore Sahib, Mr Bhagvantsingji and private tutor, Mr Modi, B A, left here on the 17th inst. for Ajmer to join the Mayo College. Major L A Forbes, Political Agent, Malwa, arrived here from Jaora on the 16th at about 2-30 p m. His Honour was met by His Highness the Raja Sahib the Dewan Sahib and the State Vakil at some distance from the town and was escorted to his camp with due honours. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the State saluting battery to announce his arrival. The Political Agent's camp is situated between the town and the State Kothi and dak bungalow on one side, and it presents a beautiful appearance, more especially in the evening, when it is lighted.

THE CALENDAR OF WIFELY WISDOM for 1905, of which we have received a copy, contains enough applicable quotations to drive home every day of the year the necessity for cultivating not alone the virtue of constancy, but of practising the charms and holding fast to the minor wiles which first attracted life-partners to each other. If not a new departure in form, the Calendar is certainly novel in the choice of its mottos. They are of a nature that refer primarily to married people, young and inexperienced chiefly, and form an excellent collection of 'mems' to act up to. The selection is broad and deep, and originality comes occasionally to assist. Here, taken at random, is a consideration for the wife. It is for meditation—or application—on the 18th of January 1905: "After all, if one goes in for a distinguished husband one must pay the price for the article. It is absurd to shoot big game, and then expect to carry it home in a market basket." For the 31st of the month this depressing thought is suggested:—"It seems to me husbands are like new boots. You can't tell where they are going to pinch you till it's too late to change them—those that are the meekest in the wooin' are the most masterful to live with." Here is a reminder equally useful to either husband or wife: "There is nothing in the world that kills a romantic passion so surely and hopelessly as—Fat!" The statements cannot all be true that are meant for Valentine's Day;—

Remember:—That Adam was made first.
That Blessed are the Meek.
That nine men out of ten hate gossip.
That all angels are not of your sex.

"A good woman always 'mothers' her lover or her husband," is the motto for another day. All this wisdom for the year is in the usual form of block on a bright red card, superscribed "Calendar of Wifely Wisdom" in bold black lettering, making an admirable pendant for the writing table.

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A NOTICE ISSUED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, delivered judgment on a "rule nisi" taken out by Tarabai Ibrahim Purkar and eleven other women against Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble appeared for the applicants.

The rule was to show cause why the Commissioner of Police should not cancel the notice issued by Mr. Michael Kennedy in September last, when he was Acting Commissioner of Police, ordering applicants under Section 28 of the Police Act to remove in the interest of public morality from a locality in Girgaum, or why Mr Gell should not refrain from carrying out the requirements of the said notice. This notice was served on twenty-three women, including the twelve applicants. Some of these had left the locality, while the others still remained there. The case for the applicants was that they were "naikins," which was a vocation entirely different from the traffic followed by women of loose character.

His Lordship said that the rule was taken out on the 3rd October last. The notice referred to in the rule was addressed to "So-and-so, prostitute," and that was the form in which it had been served on the applicants. It recited that in certain houses in Girgaum Road they were carrying on the business of women of loose character, and they were required not to reside in the locality by the 30th September last, otherwise they would become liable to the punishment mentioned in another section of the Police Act. When the rule first came on in Court some time ago, the Judge pointed out to the Hon. Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General, who appeared for the Commissioner, that Mr. Michael Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Police, against whom the rule was taken out, was not in Bombay, and that unless it was served upon Mr. Gell, who had succeeded him, it would be inoperative, as it was not directed to Mr. Gell. With the consent of the parties, the Court ordered that the rule should be served on Mr. Gell with certain modifications. Accordingly, a fresh rule was issued on 5th December, directed to Mr. Gell, and the hearing was adjourned. The rule cited Mr. Gell to appear in Court and show cause why he should not cancel the above order of Mr. Kennedy, or why he should not be restrained from carrying out that order. This fresh rule was argued some days ago and it seemed to involve certain questions of importance, the first of which was the construction of Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, in so far as it was applicable to this matter, and the other was the construction of Sections 28 and 129 of the Bombay Police Act under which the notices were originally issued by the Acting Commissioner of Police. Section 45 of the Relief Act was to the effect that any of the High Courts might make an order requiring any specific act to be done, or forborne, within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, or by any Corporation or inferior Court of Judicature, provided, &c. Sub-clause (b) was to the effect that, provided such doing or forbearing was, under any law for the time being in force, incumbent on such person or Court, in his or its public character, or on such Corporation in its corporate character. Sub-clause (d) stated that the above relief might be granted by the High Court provided the applicant had no other satisfactory and adequate legal remedy. Now the question was, his Lordship said, whether the cancellation of the notice was an act clearly incumbent by any law at present in force on the Commissioner so as to bring it within sub-section (b) of Section 45. It was argued that even if the notice was wrong, even if these women were not of loose character, even if they had not been served under the Police Act, no duty was cast upon the Commissioner by law to cancel the notice or to forbear from prosecuting these women under it; there was no specific provision under any Act that the Commissioner should cancel any notice given by him. It seemed to his Lordship that although there was no specific direction, if these women were shown to be respectable women, the Section 28 of the Police Act would not apply to them; and it would be clearly incumbent on the Commissioner to cancel or withdraw the notice, which he might have given under a misapprehension. Again, should it be clearly shown that these women did not come under Section 28, it would clearly be the duty of the Commissioner to forbear from prosecuting them in a Police Court. Therefore, so far as sub-section (b) of Section 45 of the Relief Act was concerned, there was no obstacle to the rule. The next point was under clause (d) of this Section. Under it, if there was any specific and adequate legal remedy left for Section 28. On the other hand, it was argued by Mr. Strangman that the Magistrate would not be able to go into the question; but then it was to be remembered that the Magistrate could not be compelled to take the notice as absolutely binding on him, for under Section 28 of the Police Act the Commissioner of Police could serve this notice upon persons who came within the scope of the section. He was not entitled to serve it upon any persons whom he merely suspected to be guilty of the conduct therein referred. Misconduct or immoral conduct under the section must be a matter of fact, and not merely a matter of suspicion, whereas in Section 129 it was said that any person who disobeyed the notice was to be punished. Upon reading this section in the ways suggested, the extraordinary conclusion would be that the Commissioner could not be a Judge, nor a Magistrate, nor a person entitled to take any evidence or to act judicially, but who could, without any judicial inquiry whatsoever, direct these persons to vacate the premises they occupied without giving any notice to them to appear, or affording them an opportunity to make their defence, or even hearing them on the point. On the other hand, no such opportunity would be afforded even before a Magistrate. If Mr. Strangman's argument was correct, the Magistrate had only to see whether the notice had been served; and in the event of its having been served, whether it was disobeyed or not. This result would be so extraordinary indeed, that the Court could not but hold that the Section 129 required something more than merely a proof of the notice. No Magistrate would be justified in convicting any person under the Section unless and until he was satisfied that not only was the notice served, but that it was properly and validly satisfied, viz, that the women really conducted themselves in a manner calculated to bring them under the operation of Section 28. Should not this be the case, it failed that there would be an adequate remedy to these women, or they would have an opportunity to show to the Magistrate that they were not guilty of the conduct imputed to them. Passing of order was reserved till Saturday, in the meanwhile the intention of the Commissioner should be sanctioned and communicated to the Court as to whether he wanted to proceed or not within a reasonable time against the women before a Magistrate. If aye, the rule would probably be discharged; if nay, it would be made absolute. The question of costs to be argued after the making of the final order. If the Commissioner would not proceed against the applicants before a Magistrate, the Court would go into the question of their conduct, instead of leaving the decision of this matter hanging over, and would afford them the opportunity of clearing themselves in the manner they desired.

INDIAN RAILWAY THIEVES.

AN INGENIOUS SCHEME.

There is always a good deal of pilfering going on in goods in course of railway transit, and the difficulty is to find the thief. The railway authorities have tried all sorts of detective schemes and yet in many cases ingenuity of the railway thief completely baffles them. Some of the contents of a locked and sealed luggage van recently disappeared without the lock or the seal having been tampered with during the journey to its destination. And the heads of the railway police were at their wits' end when this occurred.

But a railway thief, an expert in his profession, now serving his term in an Indian jail became communicative the other day and revealed some of the secrets of the art. In that sealed van he said there was a box among the contents. In that box was a thief. When the van was locked and sealed, the artist opened the box from the inside, let himself out, rummaged about for booty of a convenient kind, took it with him into the box and waited eventualities. That box was booked by confederates at the station of despatch consigned to their partners at the other end who were in waiting for their package on the arrival of the train. When the seal were broken and the box delivered the railway people found the contents of the van were short of the quantity stated on their invoice. And they greatly marvelled.—"Capital"

Sir Randolf Baker, Bart., who succeeded to the title in 1900, on the decease of his father, who was the third baronet, and has been selected as the Conservative and Unionist and Colonial Conference candidate for North Dorset, is a local landlord of titanic dimensions. Sir Randolf is 6ft. 4 1/2in. in height, and weights 17 stone, yet he is only in his 26th year. With Sir William Allan gone, Sir Randolf, should he be returned, will be physically the biggest member of the House of Commons.

THE WAR.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

General Stossel, telegraphing on January 1, says:—

Yesterday morning the Japanese fired mines, resulting in tremendous explosions, under Fort No. 3, and immediately thereafter opened an infernal bombardment along the whole line. A portion of the slender garrison of this fort perished beneath its ruins, the remnant succeeding in making their way out.

After a two hour's bombardment the Japanese assaulted the Chinese wall extending from No. 3 Fort to Eagle's Nest Fort. Two assaults were repulsed, our field artillery doing much damage to Japanese. It being impossible to maintain our hold of the Chinese wall, I ordered our troops last night to retire upon the hills behind the wall, leaving our right flank on high Hill. The greater part of the eastern front is in the hands of the Japanese. We shall not be able to hold our new positions long, and when they fall we shall have to capitulate.

But everything is in the hands of God. We have suffered great losses, two regimental commanders, Gandourine and Semenoff, are wounded, the hero Gandourine very grievously. The commander of No. 3 Fort, Captain Seredoff, perished in the explosion.

"Great Sovereign! Forgive! We have done all that was humanly possible. Judge us, but be merciful. Eleven months of ceaseless fighting have exhausted our strength. A quarter only of the defenders, and one half of these invalids, occupy 27 verses of fortifications without support and without intervals for even the briefest repose. The men are reduced to shadows."

The following further despatches from General Stossel are published to-day:—

December 11. All the vessels in the inner roadstead have been sunk from High Hill, occupied by the Japanese, by means of 11in. shells, with the exception of the Sevastopol, which under the command of Captain Essen, proceeded to the outer roadstead, and which for four nights has repulsed the attacks of the torpedo-boats.

To-day the Japanese were reinforced by from six to ten battalions. All the trenches before the fortress are firmly held with small guns and machine guns and we are expecting attacks. The Japanese are bombarding our hospitals with 11in. shells, the sixth has been wrecked, and the ninth and 11th have suffered considerably. Two surgeons and a sister of mercy were wounded, and several of the wounded have been hit again. Dr. Balasheff is working untiringly, but it is difficult to attend to the 10,000 wounded especially on account of the frequent bombardments and the frost.

"We have very few officers. Two hundred fell during October and November. I am filling their places by appointing sergeant-majors and noncommissioned officers, who are doing heroic service. I could not have got on without them."

"December 16. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening an 11in. shell fell on Fort No. 3 and killed heroes in the casemate of whom we were proud—namely, General Kondrachenko, Lieutenant-Colonel Naumenko, of the Engineers, Colonel Gashevski, Captain Zidhenidze, Lieutenant Senkevitch, Captains Trikovski and Savitski, and Ensigns Smollaninoff and Neieloff. Seven other officers were wounded. The death of General Kondrachenko has produced a most painful impression."

"December 20. Yesterday I ordered Fort No. 2 to be evacuated by the troops, who were sent to the Eagle's Nest and the Chinese wall. Then I ordered the casemates of the fort to be blown up. We lost about 200 men on the 18th and 19th. The Japanese are advancing slowly by means of trenches on the western front towards Fort No. 5.

The ammunition is coming to an end. The defenders are showing a bold front, I have at present, including sailors, in all about 12,000 men for the defence of the fortress.

Tokio Jan. 4.

The Tsar has telegraphed to General Stossel informing him that the Russian officers are at liberty to choose between giving their parole or remaining prisoners of war.

Chifu, Jan. 1.

Copies of the Port Arthur journal "Novy Krai" for December 24 and 25 have reached here. The two numbers are full of pathetic allusions to the terrible state of the besieged town. For the first time since the siege began, the journal, whose sole aim has seemingly been to inspirit the garrison, betrays the knowledge of the hopelessness of even the most heroic resistance.

Discussing the capture of 203 Metre Hill, it speaks of "the Hill's breast being hammered by 800lb. shells, which split even rocks and went through 18in. steel like paper." "Who but Providence can save us from these thunder-[illegible] through it is impossible to describe, but Russia will know what her sons have suffered, and yet it is past the power of human genius to paint or describe Port Arthur's sufferings as they really are." The fight for 203 Metre Hill, according to the "Novy Krai," lasted 16 days, until December 6, when "death, who had not rested for 16 days, ceased his work." Speaking of the fleet, the journal refers to the feeling of helplessness with which every one recognised the inevitable end as ship after ship succumbed to the huge Japanese shells.

January 2.

Captain Kartzoff, in an interview he gave me today, said:—

Port Arthur falls of exhaustion—exhaustion not only of ammunition but also of men. The remnant left was doing heroes' work for five days and five nights, and yesterday it had reached the limit of human endurance. In the casemates of the forts one saw everywhere faces black with starvation, exhaustion, and nerve strain. You spoke to them and they did not answer, but stared dumbly in front of them. Lack of ammunition alone would not have prompted any attempt to arrange terms. Lack of ammunition has been common in the fortress during the past months. Many forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy. The Russians sat in the casemates firing no more than one shot to the Japanese 200. Then, when the assault came, they repulsed the enemy with the bayonet. But the men themselves feeding for three months on reduced rations, were so worn that it is marvellous that they stood the final strain so long.

"Yesterday Stossel still wanted to fight. His wounds, received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight as long as one man stood was undiminished. But we cannot fight, said his Generals. 'Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They do not see a bayonet at their breasts. We can order, but they cannot obey. 'Then you Generals fight,' cried Stossel, clenching his fists. He seemed fanatical on the subject, but was finally brought to see reason by the insistence of a subordinate." Admirals Lochinsky and Wiren, Generals Smirnoff, Fock and many others urged surrender, but Stossel, said Captain Kartzoff, had told the Emperor he would never surrender, and he meant to keep his word. "The greatest loss Port Arthur suffered occurred a fortnight ago, when General Kondrachenko was killed . . . He was seated in the casemate of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers the best way of countermining the Japanese, when an 11-inch shell burst killing everybody in the casemate. . . . It is a simple story. Had the ammunition held out the fortress would have held out indefinitely. For months we held Port Arthur with bayonets alone till flesh and blood could do no more. When a man fell there was none to take his place, and thus the garrison was gradually worn down; 203 Metre Hill alone cost us 5,000 men, and the capture of that stronghold was the beginning of the end. . . ."

In personal combat, Captain Kartzoff said, the Japanese were greatly the Russians' inferiors. One Russian could take care of three or four Japanese in a bayonet fight. "The Japanese are good and brave soldiers, although I like them little. It has cost them 80,000 men to take the fortress, and some say 100,000. The number of our own dead is unknown, even to the high officers."

RUSSIAN OPINION.

The news of the capitulation was at first received in St. Petersburg with general incredulity, but when its truth began to be realised there was great dismay at the announcement that a place for the safety of which the Tsar had often prayed in public should have fallen into the hands of the enemy. In some quarters however, the prevailing feeling was one of resignation, and even of relief that in at least one quarter of the theatre of war an end has been put to useless bloodshed. Russian Press comments on the disaster fully recognize its gravity, but dwell on the heroic character of the defence and assert that the sacrifices made by the garrison have not been in vain.

The St. Petersburg correspondents of the "Matin" and the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) agree in representing that the fall of Port Arthur has produced a feeling of consternation in the Russian capital. The representative of the "Matin" says:—

The situation is now more serious than ever since the besieging army will reinforce the army of Oyama. Within ten days, observed a General on the staff to me, Kuropatkin will be obliged to play a big game, of which the issue is unfortunately doubtful. Important reinforcements are being sent to him. From December 21 to 27 the Trans-Siberian Railway conveyed to Mukden 400 officers and 28,000 men, but the number is insufficient.

According to French correspondents in St. Petersburg the Tsar is in a state of mystic irresolution to which a certain faith in spiritualism is not entirely foreign. He is swayed to and fro by different influences—such, for instance, as that of the two Empresses, M. Pobiedonostzeff, certain Grand Dukes, and others who appear to have completely paralysed the exercise of his own will. In these circumstances it is just possible that the surrender of Port Arthur may prove to be the precursor of peace, although in the absence of precise information, either through official channels or otherwise, it may be well not to be too sanguine. There are some slight indications that the Tsar is weary of the war, and is looking forward with impatience to the moment when he may be able to devote himself exclusively to the internal affairs of this Empire.

The "Russ" declares:—

We were victorious in 1812, and we will be victorious now at any cost if we are strong in an alliance between the governing class and the governed. Without such an alliance nine-tenths of the Russian people lie dead and putrefying, perishing unavailing and ingloriously. It is the absence of this alliance that has brought upon us present disaster.

AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

BARON SUYEMATSU ON ITS FUTURE.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR A. TURNER.

The surrender of Port Arthur as the result of the negotiations lately proceeding has been freely discussed in the military clubs. Admiration for the brave garrison which had held out so long was mingled with the praise bestowed upon the successful Japanese Army.

Asked whether sentiment had largely induced the Japanese to concentrate so much attention upon Port Arthur, Baron Suyematsu, the Japanese statesman, who was interviewed by a representative, replied: "I don't think sentiment had any part in the determination to take Port Arthur. It was entirely a question of strategy. Military experts are divided on the advisability of having two objectives simultaneously but, the fact that the Russian Pacific fleet was in the harbour, and the strategical position of the place, made it necessary to bring about the capture of Port Arthur. The Japanese people were being taught to forget about the manner in which they gave up Port Arthur and the injustice which Russia did them. It was pointed out to them that if we hadn't the place we had the money, which must have been spent on its upkeep, for other things—Formosa, for instance. When Russia, however, continued its aggressive policy, all the old memories were revived, and Port Arthur stood for much in the minds of the people. Sentiment, nevertheless, was not allowed to enter into the plan of campaign.

What is to be the future of Port Arthur?—I have neither the authority nor the information to speak on Port Arthur's future. All I can say is that Russia can never have Port Arthur again, and Japan is not likely to allow any other Power to occupy it as Russia has occupied it. Probably Japan will have to look after it. It is evident, I think, that China cannot defend it. The future of Port Arthur, however, is a matter which must be considered in the final settlement.

What effect is the fall of Port Arthur likely to have on future operations?—That is a military question. I do not, however, think it will have a very great deal, unless it puts Russia into a better frame of mind for considering Japan's demands. The army before Port Arthur will be released, and we shall benefit to that extent. The fleet will also be free.

Do you expect a lull in the campaign if Port Arthur is in your hands?—There is no particular reason why there should be a lull, and I don't anticipate a lull, unless the weather is so severe that the troops cannot move.

Japan, it has been said, will not go beyond Manchuria. What is your view?—What we shall do will depend entirely upon circumstances. It is scarcely correct to say that Japan will not go beyond Manchuria. Our objective is to drive Russia out of Manchuria. That does not mean, however, that we may not go further. Suppose the war is kept up for years, and Russia harasses us on the Manchuria frontier, it may be necessary to go forward. We have no intention and no ambition to go into the interior of Russia.

On no account, Baron Suyematsu thought, would the Port Arthur garrison be allowed to join the Russian army in the field, and similar restrictions, he believed, would be placed upon the naval officers and men.

"It goes without saying," remarked General Sir Alfred Turner, "that the defence and the attack on Port Arthur constitute one of the most magnificent military features of the age. It is sincerely to be hoped that the taking of Port Arthur will be the beginning of peace."

"The features of this war have been so horrible and the suffering so intense, that good may come from evil. It has shown the world what modern warfare really is when fought between two absolutely brave armies.

"Success has always been an enormously powerful factor in war, and the fall of Port Arthur will have a tremendously inspiring effect upon the whole of the Japanese troops, although they need little to rouse their enthusiasm. Correspondingly, the effect upon the Russians is bound to be [illegible] lessons. The two nations engaged in it, and especially Japan, although very much poorer than England, have shown that they keep their armament up-to-date Look at our position. If we were involved in war, our artillery would have to go into war with the guns they fought with in South Africa—guns that were infinitely inferior to the Boer guns. The present resolution to supply guns to our artillery was forced only by the efforts first of all of the "St. James's Gazette," then by the "Globe" and the "Daily Mail," and lastly by the "Times"—all Government organs, to whom therefore all the greater credit is due for putting patriotism before party. The re-armament of the nation, however, should not be a matter called for on a sudden emergency, but should be prepared for year by year if necessary. In this case the expense would be distributed over several years' instead of being forced upon the public as it is now through the incompetency of those in power to keep the artillery up-to-date."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

Sunday.—Depression in Upper India has decreased in intensity. The pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in East United Province, Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and is low in south-east United Provinces, and adjoining districts. Moderately heavy precipitation has occurred in West Himalayas and Submontane districts, and light to moderate rain in other parts of the Upper India while local rain has fallen in Rajputana, Chota Nagpur and east of the Central India and of Central Provinces. Sialkot reports 2 inches, Ludhiana, Ranikhet 1 1-2, Roorkee, Umballa, Rawalpindi Dehra Dun, Simla, Delhi, Meerut, Sirsa and Sutna one Bareilly, Murree, Lahore, Bikanir, Ranchi and Hazaribagh 1-2 inch. The depression in Upper India is breaking up in hills, and weather continues disturbed in West Himalayas and Submontane districts, where strong winds and more precipitation is likely during the next 24 hours. Local rain is probable in United Provinces, East of Central India and of Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Behar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has further decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces and Central India, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer still remains much below normal to the north of latitude 20°.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 9° to 13° in defect of normal in Rajputana and Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Lahore, Sirsa and Ajmere; minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Ajmer, Cuddapah, Rajkot and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and at Bhavnagar, Saugor, Raipur, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Over three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Karachi and light showers at Lahore, Sirsa, Jaipur, Ajmer and Dwarka.

Weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 20° is in an unsettled condition and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Every railway station in the United Kingdom has been asked to send its contribution to the Casualty Fund of the Railway Benevolent Institution, which is making its annual appeal for money with which to face the coming year. The purpose of this special fund, which exists as a factor distinct from the other objects of the society, is to alleviate distress arising from disability, or early or sudden death from accident or otherwise. In the last twelve months nearly 130,000 railway servants subscribed their mite, but as relief was found necessary in the case of 5,637, the institution seeks to augment the moneys at its disposal by an appeal to the public. Subscriptions will be received by any station-master.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 3.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut J J Brocklebank, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut F Henderson resigns his commission. Supernumerary Lieut H J B Whitehead to be lieutenant, vice F Henderson.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—Lieut E G Warner is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars—Supernumerary Capt C Salkeld to be captain, in succession to Major S L Barry, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—P L FitzGerald, D S O vice H W M Henrick, seconded C von Essen Moberly. vice P D FitzGerald, D S O, seconded for service on the Staff A F Home, vice C von Essen Moberly, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Second Lieut H K Hamilton Wedderburn to be lieutenant, vice A F Home promoted.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Brevet Col F L Cunliffe, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel is placed on half pay Major C V Hume D S O to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col F L Cunliffe. Supernumerary Capt A R Wainewright to be captain vice W A S Gemmell Capt W A S Gemmell to be adjutant, vice Capt A R Wainewright, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—G B Smith, vice Brevet Col T H J Woodrow placed on retired pay; E F Nelson vice Brevet Col A H Callwell, removed on appointment to the staff; Major G E Weigall retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains are seconded while going through the Gunnery Staff Course at the School of Gunnery:—R L Haymes; H A Lewis. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—E L Hardcastle, vice H B H Johnstone, seconded; J Hayes-Sadler, vice P Foster, retired; C W Collingwood, vice St L M Moore; L K Stanbrough, vice S R Normand; D F Tulloch, vice R L Haymes; R R Hill, vice H A Lewis. The undermentioned officers to be adjutants:—Capt St L M Moore, vice Capt CW Collingwood, who has resigned that appointment; Capt S R Normand, vice Capt L K Stanbrough, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Lieut K G MacEwen vice Capt A H Webb, who has vacated that appointment; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J S Clements is placed on retired pay; Sergt-Major C Kilpatrick to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt J S Clements.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

Major (with local and temporary rank) Alexander Mattei to be lieutenant-colonel (with local and temporary rank), vice Brevet Col A Gatt, retired.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. Gilbert B. A. Russel to be captain, vice G. F. Trotter, D. S. O. seconded

Scots Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants, resign their commissions:—Lord G. R. Grosvenor J. A. Stirling.

Supernumerary Lieut. B. A. W. P. H., Earl of Granard, to be lieutenant vice Lord G. R. Governor Lieut. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn from 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be lieutenant, vice J. A. Stirling.

Irish Guards—Lieut G. Brooke resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt A. E. J. Wilson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. G. R. Scott resigns his commission.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Second Lieut. F. Bellwood to be lieutenant, vice A. B. Johnson, seconded.

The Suffolk Regt.—Capt. C. C. R. Murphy is seconded for service as an adjutant of India Volunteers.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W H Cooke, vice C E M Dancey, seconded; H. R. Clayton, vice W. H. Cooke, seconded for service with the West African Regt.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt E Christian resigns his commission.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut J P Benson to be captain, vice Brevet Major F W King-Church, resigned.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut A P Dene to be captain, vice H S P Simon, seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Capt E R Houghton to be major, vice H D Thorold, [illegible] with precedence next below L Herrapath.

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H W Smith, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay Major L Munro to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H W Smith, C B

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut-Col and H. A Raitt, C B on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay; Major and Brevet Lieut Col H. W Steward to be Lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col H A Raitt, C B

The Welsh Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col O J H Ball, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major F R Parkinson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col O J H Ball; Capt and Brevet Major C B Morland to be major, vice F R Parkinson; Second Lieut R H Montgomery to be lieutenant, vice J H Nash, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut R M C Ruxton to be captain, vice H C S Heath, appointed adjutant 3rd batt.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants—G M Bentley, vice P J Partridge, seconded; H Lloyd, vice F T Williams, promoted.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Lieut C A Chaytor is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut W L Herd is seconded for service with the West African Regt, Supernumerary Second Lieut R A K Wilson to be second lieutenant, vice W L Herd.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C Kitchin, vice E Barker seconded; C M T Western, vice R N Lefroy, deceased; E S Gibbons, vice D. W. Churchill, resigned.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut G A S Mure resigns his commission.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Col. W Donovan, C B, from Royal Army Medical corps, to be surgeon-general, vice Sir W Taylor, M D, K C B, K H P; Col. (temporary Surgeon-Genl A Keogh, M D, C B, from Royal Army Medical Corps, to be surgeon-general, to complete establishment.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surg-Gen A Keogh, M D, C B, is appointed director-general, vice Sir W Taylor, M D, K C B, K H P, retired.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Capt F E C B Chichester, Royal Marine Light Inf, to be an instructor, vice Major R O Kellett the Royal Irish Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Major E E Carter, C M G, M V O, to be instructor, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col T D Fostor, M V O, who has vacated that appointment.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut F G Hendly is granted the honorary rank of captain.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major H D E Parsons, CMG, Ordnance officer third class, to be an Ordnance officer second class, with the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, vice Col. R T H Law, promoted. Capt A Forbes, Royal Garrison Art, Ordnance officer fourth class, to be an Ordnance officer third class, vice Lieut-Col H D E Parsons, CMG Capt J G Austin, Royal Garrison Art, from an assistant inspector, to be an Ordnance officer fourth class. Capt C W Pollard, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians from an inspector, to be an Ordnance officer fourth class, Capt. A. S. P. McGhee R. A., from an ordnance officer fourth class to be an assistant inspector. Inspector of Ordnance Machinery second class, and Honorary Capt H Begbey, to be inspector of Ordnance machinery first class with the honorary rank of captain, under the provisions of Article 404 Royal Warrant, Oct 21, 1900.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

Lieut Col J F Chisholm-Batten, Staff paymaster retires on retired pay.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A de S McKerrell, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be colonel. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—C R R McGregor, CB, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; C B Mayne, RE, W A Gale, RE, W F Hawkins, CMG, RE, L C Jackson, RE.

MEMORANDA.

Col F S Robb, MVO, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Col F C Richardo, C. V. O., on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay, Lieut. P. B. Akroyd, half-pay, resigns his commission on account of ill-health; Lieut. F. J. R. Archer, the Norfolk Regt., is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander in the King's African Rifles Second Lieut. W. L. Herd the King's (Shropshire Light Inf.), is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

J. A. Moffat, Esq., late captain the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be captain F. S. Garratt, gentleman late lieutenant 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant.

Admiralty, 2nd January.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th July, 1895—Lieutenant Harry Francis Cayley has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, Dated 31st December, 1904.

Rear-Admiral James Lacon Hammet, C V O has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 1st January, 1905. Consequent thereon Captain Harry Seawell Frank Niblett has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Consequent thereon Captain Daniel McNab Riddel has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on the Retired List from that date.

Assistant Paymaster William James Kirkpatrick has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th December 1904

Admiralty, 3rd January.

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles William John Bearblock, Dated 2nd January 1905. Herbert Coopper, Dated 3rd January, 1905.

Admiralty, 4th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901:—Lieutenant Denis Agar Richard Kirwan has been transferred to the Emergency List, at his own request, Dated 31st December, 1904.—Clerk Horace Duncan Craig Meredith has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 10th November, 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain Frank Evelyn Chichester Burnard Chichester remains seconded whilst holding the appointment of Instructor at the School of Musketry. Dated 22th December, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Edward Griffiths has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, Dated 9th July, 1904.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant:—John Robert Keneys Warneford, Dated 2nd January, 1905.

Admiralty 5th January,

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—John Skinner Wilson, Dated 10 March, 1904. Charles Gordon Brodie, Dated 19th July 1904, Alfred Drummond Warrington-Morris, 18th December, 1904.

Admiralty, 6th January,

The undermentioned advancements have been made:—Staff Paymaster William Lionel Davy to be Fleet Paymaster, Dated 6th January, 1905, Paymaster Stewart Ogilvie Group to be Staff Paymaster 5th Jan, 1905.

War Office, 6th January,

15th (The King's Hussars, Lieutenant, General Sir George Luck, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., deceased, Dated 11th December, 1904.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 23, 1905.

1. Orderly Sergts for the week:—
No 1 Coy Sergt D A Pinder next for duty Corpl F Peter.
No 2 Coy Sergt T Brooks next for duty Sergt W Ewing.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company—
Tuesday at 9 p m and Saturday at 4-45 p m—Colaba North Fort, for 6" B L Gun Drill.
Thursday 6-30 p m—Town Hall Compound, Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company—
Thursday at 5-30 p m—Parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
Saturday at 4-30 p m—Parade at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6" B L Gun Drill.
There will be a Cycle Run on Tuesday the 24th instant, Parade at Byculla Bridge at 8-30 p m in Uniform.
Non-Cyclists and Ladies to meet the Cyclists at Bandra Station at 9-23 p m, then proceed to Bandra point.
3. B B Coy will parade at 6-30 p m at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday (to-morrow) and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.
4. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 23, 1905.

1. The Battalion will parade on Wednesday the 25th instant for Route March.
Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p m
Dress—Drill order Helmets, Bandoliers and Puttees to be worn.
2. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February 1905, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will take place at the Camp on Saturday the 11th February, 1905.
3. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.
4. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
The following is the programme for the remainder of the Corps Rifle Meeting at Ghat Cooper Rifle Range:—
Monday, 23rd instant ...... { Match IV—Sharp Shooters. Match V—Moving Target.
Tuesday, 24th instant ...... All Comers Competitions to Matches VII, and VIII.
5. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 8-15 p m on Sunday the 29th instant.
Dress—Khaki, Helmets and Side Arms, Bandoliers will not be worn.
6. There will be communicating Drill for all N C Officers and also for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.
7. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	14	15	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	12	11	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	5	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	9	8	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli...	3	2	7
Water Division...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	3	10
Total ...	49	44	162
Same date last year ...	40	31	115

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
42	16

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	4	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri......	14	0	0
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	0	0
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi...	3	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	13	0	0
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	2	0	0
G Mahim and Worli......	3	0	0
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	1	0	0
Hospitals...	0	0	0
Total......	45	36	159
Total plague deaths to date...	278,730	230,905	
Same date last year	0	0	118

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

PROSE AND POETRY.

Eighty years after the death and burial of Byron, a sum of £9,000 is to be spent by the corporation of Nottingham in opening out the road by which the funeral cortege travelled from the city to Hucknall Torkard. Than Hucknall nothing more unlike the last resting-place of a great poet could well be imagined. In spite of its close proximity to the beautiful old county town, Hucknall remains very largely true to the old tradition of the typical colliery town, in whose population the rough semi-barbarous element still remains conspicuous. The church in which the body lies is notable only as the burial place of the Byron family. The grave of the poet is marked by a slab of rosso antico marble, presented by the King of Greece; and in the wall above the tomb is the memorial erected by Ada Countess of Lovelace, Byron's daughter. There is also the tablet placed by his sister, Thorwaldsen's statue, which was executed in 1829, and refused a place in Westminster Abbey, lay for some years in the vaults of the Customs House before Whewell having become Master of Trinity gave it asylum in the College.

TWO TABLEAUX.

Two vivid pictures come to mind in connection with the funeral of the poet. The first himself drew. Writing to Moore from Pisa he says:—"We have been burning the bodies of Shelley and Williams on the seashore to render them fit for removal and regular interment. You can have no idea what an extraordinary effect such a funeral pile has, on a desolate shore, with mountains in the background and the sea before, and the singular appearance the salt and frankincense gave to the flame. All of Shelley was consumed except his heart, which would not take the flame, and is now preserved in spirits of wine." Less than two years after this was penned, Byron's own funeral procession winds slowly through Kentish Town, and two women in mourning watch it from a window, Says one of them, "What should I have said to a Cassandra who three years ago, should have prophesied that Jane and I—Williams and Shelley gone—should watch the funeral procession of old Byron up Highgate Hill! All changes of romance or drama lag far behind this!" The two poor women who watched were the widows respectively of Shelly and Williams.

SHORT V. TALL.

In reply to a note on the relative merits of tall men and short which appeared the other day in this column, a correspondent, with whom, if for no other reason than that he is 6ft. 2 1-2in., one will be careful not to quarrel, points out that not all tall men are weaklings. Of course they are not. Some of the best and brightest brains of to-day are stored in heads upwards of six feet from the ground. But your six-footer or so is merely a fine fellow; your giant, to whom the note referred—the man of seven eight and nine feet height—is a freak. He is the man that is incapable of any considerable mental effort, but, beloved of the gods it may be, dies young. In the record of achievement the man of scanty inches outnumbers the big man a thousand to one, and that for an obvious reason. Men of sufficient height to command notice for their stature are so few that their contributions to the ranks of the really great is not disproportionately small.

WEE MAN'S MIGHT.

It is not easy at a moment's notice to come at data telling exactly the highest of mentally great men, The physical characteristics of his hero rarely concern the biographer. But Napoleon, Wellington, and Nelson constitute an immortal triumvirate whom those lacking inches have ever as their champions. Pope and Gray were of the tiny ones; Flaxman, the father of English sculpture, was shorter and more mis-shapen than Pope. De Quincey and Douglas Jerrold, Sir Charles James Napier and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn add lustre to the list of the lack-inches. Crofton Croker, who gave the fairy legends and folklore of Ireland a literature, was described by Scott, his admirer, as little as a dwarf. Lord John Russell was so slight of stature as to have it said of him that he had barely sufficient body to cover his brain. And, setting aside the mere matter of sex, it must be remembered that England's greatest modern ruler, Queen Victoria was tiny in the extreme.

THE ARTIST'S VINDICATION.

The inclusion of Mr. Frith's picture, "Claude Duval," among the heirlooms left by the late Lord [illegible] a satisfactory vindication of the artist, whose critics were very severe upon the work at the time of its first appearance. Mr. Frith was bidden by one courteous writer devote himself to the illustration of the "Newgate Calendar," and assured that his art and the subject were well matched. Now, although "The Railway Station," which, in 1862 sold for £5,250, came down in thirty years to £315, the work in which the highwayman figures has been declared by the President of the Royal Academy to be one of national importance and value. The picture was not painted without difficulty. The coranto, which the highwayman dances with Lady Aurora Stanley, has been forgotten a long ago, but the artist managed to get a description of it and drawings of the performers. The coach presented still greater difficulties. At last, however, one was found at Lord Darnley's, and the owner afforded facilities for its being copied. Hence the equipage presented in the painting is an exact reproduction of one which was in all probability in use at the period in which the adventure of the highwayman occurred.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

It is said that Russia made a mistake in defending Port Arthur at such fearful cost. It is urged, too, that Japanese strategy was at fault when it was decided to devote so huge an army to the capture of the stronghold. The siege of Burgos seems to have been something of a precedent for the operations whose conclusion has just been witnessed. Wellington found it necessary to attack when very ill prepared. Burgos, the Duke thought, was similar to many of the Indian hill forts which he had penetrated, and he meant to penetrate this one by the same means. But there was a French Stoessel there, who, as soon as the Duke broke in, fired him out again. The Duke had to take to mining, and had all but gained success, when strong French reinforcements arrived and compelled his retirement. When in the following year he again advanced, the French quitted Burgos in such a hurry that they blew up an entire battalion of their own soldiers. Instead of being compelled to invest the place as should have happened, Wellington was able to swing off to the right, cross the Ebro, and win the battle of Vittoria.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

"All is lost save honour," many a man in battle has had to admit, General Stoessel not least. It was Francis I, who coined the phrase; it was Napoleon, who remembered it after Waterloo. "All is lost" moaned Caulaincourt. "Excepte Lhonneur," retorted Napoleon. Stoessel has lost all save honour guns, garrison, fortress. Wellington had a record probably unequalled in this respect. He once told the first Earl of Ellesmere, and the fact is mentioned in the latter's recently published reminiscences, that although he took during his campaigns some three thousand guns he never lost one. He took a prodigious quantity at Oporto, and the whole French battering train at CiudadRodrigo: and at Vittoria and Waterloo secured every gun the enemy had in the field. Yet not in a single engagement, big or small, did he himself lose a gun. Once six cannon were thrown over a precipice by Lord Hill on retiring through the valley of Elisondo, but they were recovered, and never fell into the enemy's hands. Napoleon lost cannon in some of his biggest triumph notably at Wagram.

PRISONERS PENT.

The swelling of the number of Russian prisoners in Japanese keeping will not arouse any fears as to the treatment which the captives will receive. Mercy and charity are among the attributes which are inbred in our little allies; and there will be no call for public subscriptions to relieve the sufferings of the captives. The raising of funds to this end created a good deal of soreness in America during the Civil War, Lord Wharncliffe desired on behalf of a committee to send agents to distribute £17,000 among the Confederate captives, but the proposal was brusquely negatived by the President. Englishmen he said, had made fortunes by dealing with the insurgents and by encouraging them in their efforts to perpetuate slavery. The North had ample provision for itself. If the South had not, then it should not have embarked upon such a war, and England should not have countenanced it.

"WOLF!"

They seem to have killed the wolf which has done so much damage to northern flocks; but they have not laid his ghost. That still stalks abroad, and every sheep that dies is declared to be the victim of that defunct marauder. It was ever thus. There is a story that Robert Louis Stevenson somewhere set down of a countryside in Scotland terrorised by mysterious worryings and deaths of sheep. All but the real culprit were suspected. There was a dog in the locality which was the envy of flock-owners and herdsmen. But one early morning it chanced that a watcher lay hidden in the scrub beside a pool and dam where they washed the sheep. He saw a dog steal warily down the hill, peer cautiously around, then, fancying himself unobserved plunge into the dam, and again and again wash himself from tail to muzzle. He was cleansing himself of the blood of the sheep which that night he had killed and mauled. It was the immaculate incomparable shepherd dog aforesaid!

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Oxygen gas has lately extended its usefulness in medicine and surgery. It is employed as a cure for anthrax, pleurisy, intoxication by carbonic oxide asphyxia, strangulation, drowning, sea-sickness, and so forth. As a deodorant and bactericide it is also effective.

Perhaps the most practical way of getting the oxygen is by means of oxylith (or oxygen stone), a substance prepared in the electric furnace and yielding pure oxygen when dissolved in water. A simple apparatus for generating it has been brought before the Academic de Medicine, Paris, by Dr. Albert Rodin, a hospital doctor. It produces the pure gas at a pressure of 15 centimetres, chiefly for the medical practitioners. Ten cakes of oxylith produce 75 to 100 litres of oxygen. Each cake weighs 50 grammes. Physicians and surgeons may like to know that the oxygen apparatus can be obtained at the Societe l'Oxylithe, 115, Rue Cardinet Paris, and that a little book on pure oxygen in surgery, by Dr. Schmeltz, of the Faculty of Paris, has been published by Jouve, Paris. It describes the bacterial action of the gas proved by the work of Dr. Schmeltz at the Hospital Saint Antoine, Paris, under the direction of the well-known Dr. Thiery.

M. Labergerie, in a paper to the Academy of the Sciences, Paris, describes a new potato, the S. Commersoni, of Uruguay, capable of growing in a wet soil. The potato has been improved by cultivation. Its tubers, formerly small, are now large, rich in flour, and of good flavour. In fact, the new potato, hitherto only recommended as a forage plant, gives now a crop of excellent potatoes, and has the advantage of growing in damp soil.

Mr. T. G. Wilson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S., has patented an apparatus for felling trees or cutting logs by means of a wire, heated red hot by electrical current. The wire burns its way through the trunk. It is mounted in a frame, with a reciprocating motion, and there is a contrivance for clearing out the charred wood.

It is proposed to apply the principle of the wireless telegraph as a burglar alarm for safes. Inside safe would be a transmitter of electric waves, which, on the opening of the safe, would send waves to a coherer, and ring an electric bell in a convenient spot.

On the shores of Clear Loka, in Lake Country, north of San Francisco, there are some trees "on stilts," the waters of the lake having washed away the earth from their roots, which support the tree in the air.

The geyser of Waimangu, at Rotorua, the New Zealand wonderland, sometimes throws a column of mud and steam to a height of 1,000 feet.

The ice-breaking steamer built on the Clyde for the Canadian Government to use on the St. Lawrence River, has a massive steel knife on the stern post to cut the ice when driven astern.

Mr. Rotch, of the Blue Hiss Observatory, hear Boston, United States, at the Congress on Cosmical Physics, St. Louis, maintained that the function of Government meteorological offices is not merely to collect data and issue weather forecasts, but also to make laborious researches by competant men, and a generous expenditure of money before practical benefit can result from improved weather forecasts.

The largest beaked whale (Berardius) on record has been stranded at Ferndale, Humboldt County, California, United States. It is 43 1-2 feet long. The skeleton has been secured for the United States National Museum.

According to Nature the Patria states that the Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is negotiating with our Postmaster-General for the establishment of a wireless telegraph between Poldhu, Cornwall, and Bari, one of the stations of the recent wireless experiments over the Alps.

A letter from M. Maguire, President of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, referring to a citation of the Scientific American on the United States Government wireless telegraph from Florida to Panama. He assures us that the United States Navy Department, while erecting the stations, will use the De Forest apparatus, which, it appears, was selected in opening competition. There will he says not only be stations at Key West San Juan Panama and Colon, but at Pensacola and Costa Rica. Some of the distances are over 1,000 miles, and the contract is the largest yet given by a Government for wireless telegraphy.

For the Cape to Cairo railway a bridge is under construction across the Zambesi near the Falls, and in connection with the works is an interesting aerial transporter of material across a deep gorge of the river. It consists of a cable strung from bank to bank, and supporting a car moved by electricity from a wire suspended over the cable.

The Great North of Scotland Railway have decided to introduce a special van for cycles. It is of two stories, each story of 14 compartments, so that 28 cycles can be stored in it. The machines are so fixed as to sustain no injury by shocks, and in each door is a hole for inspecting the compartment.

Further particulars of Fere's researches on orientation as affecting work may be of interest. He finds that when the head is turned to the west, people can work better. Next to the westerly comes the easterly direction. It is an important result if it be confirmed by more extended researches, but thirty ergograms are hardly sufficient proof on which to found such a general deduction, especially when the will may intervene in the experiments. It is noted in this connection, however, that a musical composer works better facing the west, that great cities tend to develop westwards, and great migrations have often been westward ("Westward the course of empire takes its way"—if a course can be said to take its way) and also that trees tend to develop from east to west. The world rotates from west to east, so that the sun appears to move from east to west.

When Shakespeare spoke of the prophetic soul of the world brooding on things to come he was in his deepest vein for as there is often a prophetic soul in the individual so is there in the world as a whole. Hence in material science and inventions as well as in the domain of sentiment we find anticipations of what is to come. The Shirt of Nessus is an old fable and now we have a Dr Lendon of St Petersburg, who proposes a shirt impregnated with radium or the cure of skin diseases. Before trying it on people had better see whether it does not cure the malady by removing the skin.

In Korea the milestones are wooden posts carved with human heads of a grotesque form. Besides giving the name of the road and the distances, they sometimes carry telegraph wires.

A German review contains an article by Bertarelli on a new adulteration of coffee. The roasted beans are plunged in a 5 per cent solution of borax and then left to dry. The borax makes them shine and absorbs water thus adding to the weight of the coffee. The way to discover this ingenious fraud is to dry the coffee and if it loses over 4 per cent of its weight there has been a fraudulent absorption of water.

Dr. J. MacIntosh Bell, nephew of Dr. Robert Bell, F. R. S. has been appointed Government Geologist of New Zealand. He assisted his uncle in the exploration of Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake, Canada, and afterwards became geologist to the Lake Superior Commercial Company and the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

The Academy of Sciences, Paris has awarded the Leconte Prize to Professor Rene Blondlot, the discoverer of the N-rays. The fact seems to show that the President of the Academy, M. Mascart, the eminent electrician who represented the Academy at the Jubilee of Lord Kelvin, and the Council, are convinced that in spite of adverse critics Blondlot has really discovered a formerly unknown radiation from bodies to which has been given the name of Blondlot, or N-rays. It is hardly to be supposed that a scientific body so illustrious which is the patriarch of scientific societies and might even claim precedence over our own Royal Society of London, would so honour Blondlot if they thought he had only found a "mare's nest," as some would have us think and thus made a laughing stock of the Academy for having been taken in.

So far as is known the commencement of decomposition furnishes the only proof of death amounting to positive certitude. But Dr. Icard has, according to the "British Medical Journal" lately published a test which he regards as absolutely trustworthy:—"After the injection of a solution of fluorescin deeply into the cellular tissue, if circulation still goes on, intense jaundice of the skin and mucous membranes follows the absorption of that substance, whilst the eye becomes green 'like an emerald set in the orbit,' to use the author's phrase. If the circulation has completely stopped, nothing of the kind is seen. When, therefore, after some time has elapsed from the time of the injection, none of these phenomena or coloration are seen it may safely be concluded that death has occurred."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Elax, 2612 tons, Captain E S Baker, sailed yesterday for Aroe Bay, with a general cargo.

The steamer Imaum, 2703 tons, Captain S C Penberthy sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Bernicia, 2179 tons, Captain E Faulkner, sailed on Saturday for Manchester with a general cargo.

The steamer Argyll, 2281 tons, Captain A Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 10th January with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Saga, 699 tons, Captain A Moe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok 4th January with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Aynthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok 2nd January with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Vermont, 2720 tons, Captain C Haynes, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Durban, 22nd December with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain A McLennen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 190 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2866 tons, Captain G Srufing, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Hamburg 17th December via Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain I Rassevich, from Trieste, on Saturday morning:—Mr Innes, Mr and Mrs T L Roberts, Mr Rotschild, Mr and Mrs Vrionis, Mr Fram K Byramjee and Mr Husein Abdool Kayoor.

MAURITIUS.

The Merchant Service Guild have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies offering various criticisms as to the administration of the harbour of Port Louis, Mauritius. The Guild, referring to difficulties placed in the way of certain shipmasters in getting their vessels into the harbour, pointed out that they were compelled to anchor outside, which made their positions very dangerous should bad weather arise. The Guild have been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that their representations have been brought to the notice of the Officer administering the Government of Mauritius. With regard to certain articles appearing in the Mauritius Press which the Guild forwarded, it was stated that the Officer administering the Government was of opinion that it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to them as he was satisfied that Lieut. Scroggs was doing all that he possibly could with inadequate resources. Further, it was said that there is no doubt that improvements are needed at Port Louis harbour. It required dredging, and a dredger has been ordered by the Government, and it was expected to arrive before the end of the past year, when additional moorings would be provided. The Secretary of State remarks that further improvements involving any considerable expenditure must necessarily wait until the Colony is in a better financial position than at present, but the Merchant Service Guild may be assured that all possible consideration will be given to the matter.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Knowsley Hall ...2790 ... Burk ... Karrachi ... 25-1 K Nixon
C&R Ocean Monarch ... 2780 Murray ... Kobe ... 28-1 W & A Graham & Co
D&E Bundesrath ... 1327 Ahrens ... Zanzibar ... 28-1 A Strandes
F Clan Mackinnon ... 3049 Jones ... Antwerp ... 25-1 F Muir & Co
G Henzada 1340 ... MacLean ... M M & Co
K Clan Macleod ... 3048 Cowie ... Antwerp ... 1-2 F Muir & Co
M Dumbarton ... 2249 Rettie ... Kobe ... 31-1 T M & Co
O Monsoori ... 1785 Hannah ... K sea ports ... 24 1 B & P S N Co
P Beethoven ... 2412 Hocker ... Dunkirk ... 31-1 J M & Co
Q Ethelhilda ... 1874 Trowsdale ... 28-1 K Nixon & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Mahanadi ... 547 Hoosein ... N F ... Shpd & Co
Kaveri ... 553 Fakeera ... B Negar ... 24-1 Sphd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel,	Ton.	Capt,	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	26-1	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2751	Philips	China	25-1	P & O Co
4	Branksome Hall	2921	Hood	K'chi	27-1	K Nixon & Co
7	Sutherland	3177	Wallace	Antwerp	28-1	T Morrison
7	Imperator	2329	Mosca	Trieste	1-2	A L'L N Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Genoa	28-1	K N & Co
10&11	Maroa	4451	Kelway	Antwerp	31-1	K Nixon & Co
14	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	28-1	M M & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Roker	3262	Wilson	L'pool	28-1	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	From.	Commander.	Vessel.
20	Ehrenfels s	Strufing	[illegible]
	Vermont	Haynes	Bangkok, Jan 4
	Aynthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, Jan 2
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta, Jan 10
	Dumra s	Williams	Busreh, Jan 5
	Umballa s	Hugill	Rangoon, Jan 6
	Marq. Bacquehem s	Rassevich	Trieste, Dec 28
22	Clan Macarthur s	Gray	Galli, Jan 18
	Orissa s	Try	London via Karachi
	Simla (Flat)	Nacoda	Karachi, Jan 19
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Singapore, Jan 13

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Karachi
	Pekin s	Cooke	Kobe, &c
	Oriental s	Spicer	London
	H M S Fox	Eustace	Persian Gulf
	Imaum s	Penberthy	Antwerp
	Nadir s	McLennen	Calcutta &c
	Bernicia s	Faulkner	Manchester
22	Elax s	Baker	Aroe Bay

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt for London &c
" Henzada for Persian Gulf

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
14	Umkuzi	Calcutta
15	Neidenfels	Middlesbro'
17	Dunblane	New York
19	Zamania	Straits
19	Taroba	Negapatam

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay mails of 7th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 19th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Massilia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino homeward bound, left Aden on the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

The same Coy's steamer China, left Kobe for Bombay on the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co, ss armand Behic left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday 22nd instant at 12 noon and she is excepted here on Wednesday 25th instant at 10 am.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 21.

For Liverpool.

Scindia s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 65 bales wool B Hurbbam; 35 bales wool R Dossa; 46 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 35 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 160 bales wool C Nanjee; 100 bales wool Morarjee Ratansi; 8 bales wool M Baljee; 10 bales wool Latham and Co; 112 bales wool N Goculdas; 20 bales wool D Nagjee; 38 bales wool J Doongersee; 26 bales cotton and 66 bales wool Owen and Okell; 44 bales wool M Ramjeedas; 124 bales wool R Roognathrai; 196 bales wool T Chimandas.

For Hull.

Springwell s—4000 cwts bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

For Antwerp.

Clan Macleod s—275 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 565 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 68 bales cotton fly C Damodhar; 1000 cwts myrabollams Aanandrao and Co; 105 bales coottonfly K Harmukhrai and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

Clan Mackinnon s—400 bales cottonfly and waste C Heerjee and Co; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

For Dunkirk.

Beethoven s—418 cwts bloodmanure H A Oomer 2000 cwts linseed J Fochfri; 2000 cwts linseed D Naujee; 2003 cwts poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Roker s—2000 cwts linseed J Fachiri.

For Marseilles

Scindia s—210 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 50 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co.

For Genoa.

Kt of the Thistle s—4002 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 554 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 22 cwts Meyer and Roscher; 200 cwts olibanum P Jethabhoy; 275 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

For Alexandria.

Imperator s—100 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 51 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

For Kobe.

Dumbarton s—2000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Ocean Monarch s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Adato s—300 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Dumbarton s—700 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bengal s—30 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons.

For Shanghai.

Bengal s—11 bales piece goods R S N Talati and Co.

ECZEMA

The World's Greatest Skin Torture

Many Infants are Born with Eczema

It's the Only Thing Some Folks Have Left When They Die

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE IS CUTICURA

It is in the treatment of this most distressing of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate, they present to those suffering from Eczema the most successful curative of modern times. We know that this will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of the disease under consideration, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes, allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE, WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
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CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ... 5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ... £ 369,655
Annual Income ... £1,332,130
Assets ... £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF [illegible] £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £562,50

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs.10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for [illegible] to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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HORSE CLOTHINGS,

Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.

Apply to

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FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

CONNOISSEURS' OPINION

Of these Cigars.

They are delicious, soothing; Unequalled in quality, flavour and price.

Ask your Tobacconist for them, and do not be put off with any other.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

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NEW PATTERNS IN

DRESSING CASES,
WRITING SETS,
MANICURE SETS,
EMBROIDERY SETS,
SMELLING SALTS BOTTLES,
SCENT BOTTLES,
BUCKLES AND BELTS
CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH BOXES,
PEN KNIVES, &c.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY. 11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion :—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

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PANDIT

D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: " Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: " ....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

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50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, & Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

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is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being any where near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES.

Hunting Case,
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18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.

Half Hunting Case,
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Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
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Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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MINERAL WATERS.
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NON-ALCOHOLIC.
Prepared from the
CHOICEST
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HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

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Fine Skin

is made finer, and bad is made better by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

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The British Medical Journal says:—
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES

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Rheumatism Neuralgia Backache Headache Bruises All Bodily Aches.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6, of all Chemists.

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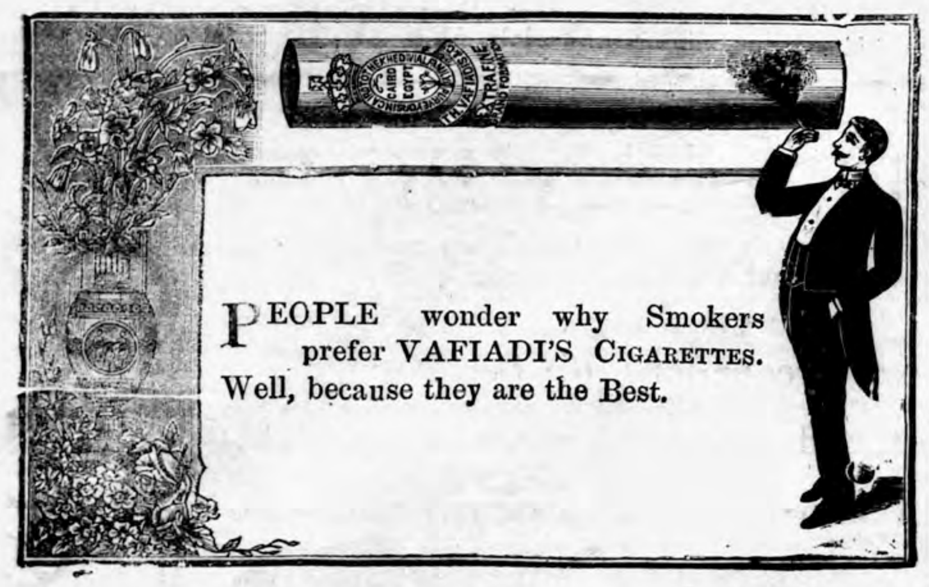
High Class and Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes



PEOPLE wonder why Smokers prefer VAFIADI'S CIGARETTES. Well, because they are the Best.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

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Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nosty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, I REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

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PARRY SMITH & Co.

SPECIAL OFFERS OF BRAND NEW GOODS.

BOMBAY.

We never consider the propositions of Manufacturers unless their Goods are faultless, Low prices alone have no charms for us, naked cheapness does not tempt us to drop an iota from the Established Standard. Goods advertised below are only a few specimens of the value we give. Everything at a saving—that's the RULE HERE.

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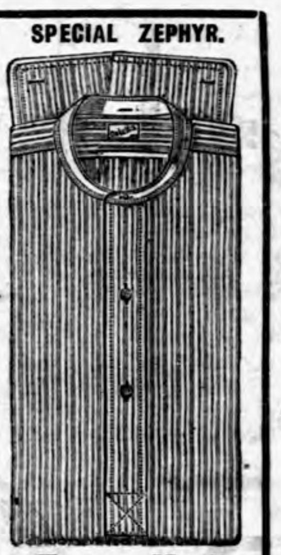
THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

P. S. & Co.'s Special. P. S. & Co.'s Special White Dress Shirts, made in Belfast, Superior Longcloth Body and fitted 4 fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Rs. 14-8 for Six.

SPECIAL ZEPHYR.

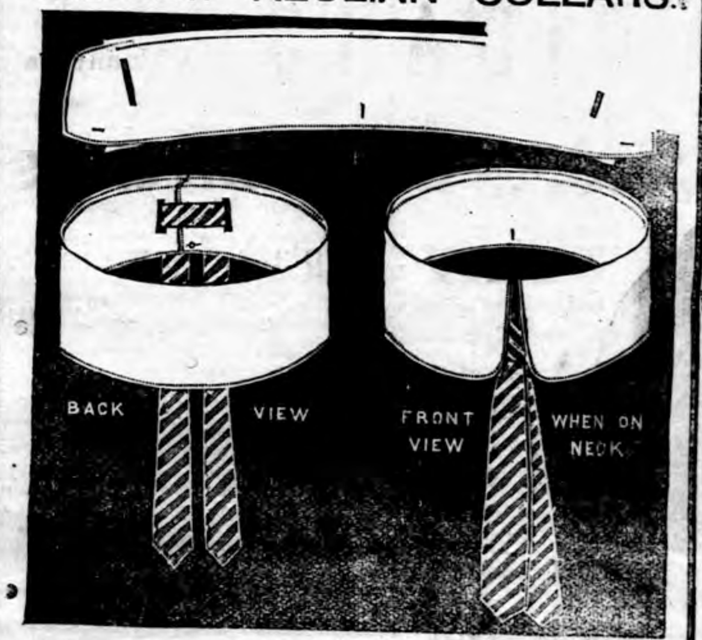


Fancy Neglige Shirts as per above, excellent value. Special price, Rs. 2-12 each.

THE "GOVERNOR" SPECIAL DRESS SHIRT.

Another Offer. The Special "Governor" Shirts for Dress wear, with one Stud Hole, Superior Longcloth Body, Fronts and Cuffs of best Irish Linen, Rs. 20-8 for 6.

THE NEW "AEOLIAN" COLLARS.



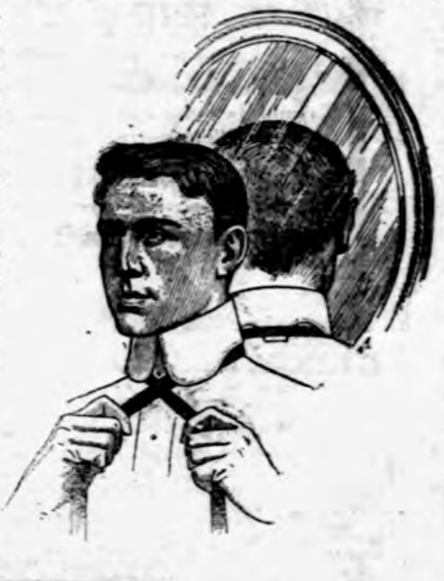
The New "Aeolian" Collar, as per illustration, is quite a new invention; instead of placing the tie round it, it is put through the slip, thus helping to keep the collar in position. Height 2¼″ and 2½″. Price, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

ANOTHER VERY SPECIAL OFFER.

Zephyr Shirts. Fancy Zephyr Neglige Shirts in a variety of very neat and up-to-date design. Soft Front and Stiff Cuffs. Price, Rs. 2-4 each.

THE VERY LATEST COLLAR OUT.

The Novelty-Collar as per illustration is cut in such a manner as to allow any style of tie to be worm with the same ease and comfort as with an ordinary collar. The Tie is put on AFTER the Collar. This is the only Double Collar which allows of that being done.



Can be used for Bows or Scarfs, made to fasten in front or at the back in all sizes, in height 2⅓″ and 2½″. Price, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

R. DITMAR'S HIGH CLASS ART MAJOLICA

OF OWN MANUFACTURE,

THE FINEST DECORATION IN THE WORLD.

JUST RECEIVED THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FLOWER VASES, FERN POTS, PILLARS, FIGURES, BUSTS, JARDINIERS, FANCY MIRRORS, WALL DECORATIONS, BRIC-A-BRACS, ETC., ETC.,

BEAUTIFUL COLOR COMBINATIONS! ARTISTIC DESIGNS!
THE BEST FOR PRESENTS!!!

R. DITMAR,

BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGH COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅜ inches by 2½ inches.

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